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日 六 廿 月 六 年 酉 辛

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 30th, 1921.

六 拜 禮

號 十 三 月 七 年 拾 國 民 華 中

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INTIMATIONS

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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.		
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	every 15 minutes.
8.00	"	" 9.30
9.30	"	" 11.00
11.30	"	" 12.30 p.m.
12.30 p.m.	"	" 2.30
2.30	"	" 5.00
5.00	"	" 8.10

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.
SATURDAY
Extra Car—12 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	every 15 minutes
10.30	"	" 11.00
11.30	"	" 12.00 noon
12.00 noon	"	" 1.00 p.m.
1.00 p.m.	"	" 5.30
5.30	"	" 6.00
6.00	"	" 6.30
6.30	"	" 8.10

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Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order representing Bank Notes.

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TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, JANUARY 24th, 1921, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22
	Local	Local	Express	Local	Through	Express	Local	Through	Mixed	Class	Passenger	Local
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	Class	Passenger	a.m.	a.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tan) dep.			8.00		8.15		8.30		7.50			
SHK LUNG dep.			8.15		8.30		8.45		8.00			
Shum Chun dep.			8.30		8.45		9.00		8.15			
Shingabul dep.			8.45		9.00		9.15		8.30			
Fanning dep.			9.00		9.15		9.30		8.45			
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A JAPANESE OPIUM SCANDAL.

FORMER CHIEF OF COLONIZATION
BUREAU INDICTED.

INNER RING DISCLOSED.

The investigation in a sensational Japanese opium scandal has been brought to a close as far as the preliminary examination is concerned. As the result, 11 persons, including Mr. Benzo Koga, formerly chief of the Bureau of Colonization, and an alleged right-hand man of the Premier, and other high officials and private persons, were found guilty of crime committed in regard to opium smuggling.

Unlike the Tokyo city scandal, the present case is interesting, says a Tokyo contemporary, in that it is a matter of not only national but of international importance. The findings of the preliminary court in Port Arthur were submitted in a report to the District Court of Port Arthur, according to dispatches from Port Arthur to the *Asahi* and other Tokyo papers. The documents cover four sections and 3,200 pages of writing. The following is a summary of the report as given to the press by Mr. Hisamatsu Takahashi, judge of the preliminary court of the Kwangtung Government in Port Arthur.

The reason for referring the matter to the District court of Port Arthur is prefaced with a brief history of the official attitude toward opium and its users. Briefly it says that as it is dangerous to the lives of Chinese opium users to stop the use altogether the Kwangtung Government under strict regulations to the Chinese users in small quantities with a view to gradually reducing the quantities. It tells then that a Dairen society, originally a Chinese Society called *Kosai Zendo*, was recognized as a charity institution, whose business is to render charity and also to work to cut out the practice of the use of opium. The directors were appointed by the Kwangtung Government from the names recommended by the civil administrator in Dairen. The society was then empowered to import and distribute opium to retailers. Persian opium was sold at prices permitted by the civil administrator of Dairen, and confiscated opium of another make was sold at prices determined from time to time by the civil administrator. Any net proceeds after all expenses of the society are met were to be handed over through the Dairen administration to the Kwangtung Government in Port Arthur. Thus, in reality the opium section of the *Kosai Zendo* has come to have nothing whatever to do with the *Kosai Zendo* itself, as the opium section was now controlled by the Japanese administrators. The preface closes with remarks that the officials were expected to be doing their duty properly and honestly.

But they did not do their duty honestly and properly. One of the accused, Mizuho Esaki, believing that large profits were to be realized from the opium deal, consulted with another accused, Sei Kazui, about the prospects. The third man, Motosuko Kanbara, was acquainted with affairs of the Kwangtung peninsula, but had no acquaintance among high government officials, in Kwangtung peninsula, and was waiting for an opportunity. Then came the fourth man, Yuko Nakano, a close friend and a sort of protégé of Benzo Koga, former chief of the colonization bureau. Nakano was the civil administrator of Tsingtau before, and was later shifted to Dairen as the civil administrator there. Early in February, 1919, before he went to Dairen, he came to Tokyo. Sei Kazui was known to Benzo Koga, the fifth man accused. Seeing that Nakano might serve his purpose, Kazui consulted Benzo Koga about securing official sales of opium in Dairen. He requested Koga to use his influence to see that Nakano was instructed to permit such sales to himself. Kanbara, also known to Koga, consulted his protégé about their requests. Koga complied with their requests. Nakano was persuaded by Koga to use his official power in Dairen to accommodate the intending opium dealers.

AN OPIUM CLIQUE IS FORMED.

As soon as Nakano went to Dairen as the civil administrator in February, 1919, he conspired with Kazui, Endo, and Obata and Esaki was called upon to act together with Kuniyeda to engage in a joint business with the Chinese dealers. The clique then secured opium at less than one half of the regular wholesale prices. From June 29th, 1919, to September 29, 1920, 30 sales were made, amounting to 358 boxes, containing a total of 679 kwan, besides 15 kwan of low grade opium. The total price paid was ¥2,920,000 and ¥2,000,000 was cleared as profits. Of this balance, ¥1,400,000 was carried over to Tokyo. Out of this latter sum, ¥50,000 was given to Ryokichi Endo, Dist. member of the Seiyukai party; ¥60,000 was divided between Saburo Kuniyeda and Esaki himself.

Then Koga, Nakano, Obata and Kanbara, by a similar method, bought, in 21 instalments, 785 kwan of opium at ¥280,000, and sold the good at ¥610,000, obtaining the balance as profits to themselves of ¥330,000. Besides, these men secured 313 kwan of Persian opium in 42 instalments at ¥750,000 and sold the goods at ¥1,010,000, securing the profits of ¥260,000. The two amounts of profits totalled ¥590,000. Of this total, Kanbara obtained 80 per cent. for himself and the Chinese 20 per cent.

LARGE SUMS MENTIONED.

A number of other big sums are mentioned in the documents. The total loss to the Kwangtung Government on account of these swindling processes was estimated by the preliminary court at ¥500,000.

Benzo Koga's alleged crimes cover also a blackmail. Uhei Morishita promised to make a present of 5,000 shares of the Dairen Produce Exchange—Market to Koga, then chief of Colonization Bureau, for the influence the chief used to have for the market permitted. The shares were not forthcoming. So Koga instructed his own son, Kunio, who was then in Dairen, to demand ¥100,000 from Morishita, to which the latter was obliged to agree.

—Japan Advertiser.

THE TRADE OF LAPPA.

AN INTERESTING ANALYSIS.

MACAO HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT
SCHEME.

Mr. F. Hayley Bell, Acting Commissioner of Customs at Lappa (Macao), in his annual report on the trade of the district in 1920 writes:—

The total value of the trade carried on past the Lappa stations for 1920 amounts, in round figures, to 13 million Haikwan taels, as compared with 12 million in 1919. Lappa is but a barrier, a toll-gate, for merchandise, little of which has its origin or destination here; and to this total the shares contributed by the various currents of passing trade were as follows:—

	Per cent.	Million
1.—Macao to China	52	6.76
2.—China to Macao	24	3.12
3.—Hongkong to China	19	2.47
4.—China to Hongkong	4	0.52
5.—China to Lappa	1	0.13
(trade between the West River delta and the west coast, etc.)	1	0.13

or, say, of foreign trade (imports), 13 million taels, and Chinese trade (exports), 5 million taels. The business shown between Macao and China is largely transshipment one, the cargo of which is handled by agents. It is difficult, therefore, to give here those reasons and data that are obtainable from merchants in a more self-contained port which provide material for remarks on trade, for there are few actual importers and shippers in Macao. Of the 91 million taels shown under "China to China," the greater part might well be included in "China to Hongkong," consisting as it does of goods from the latter Colony merely transhipped to junk at Macao to profit by the lower tariff on certain articles in force at the Lappa stations. Of these, the principal is cotton yarn, the enormous importation of which, both Indian and Japanese, forms the outstanding feature of the year's trade, i.e., 77,000 piculs—well nigh a full year's import of Canton itself. The energetic and thriving little town of Shekki, 30 miles north of Macao, is the real destination of the greater part of this. From there it is distributed to Canton and Fatsan and the Shuntak and Tungkun districts at about one-fourth the payment of duty on yarn steamer-borne direct to those places. With the 24 per cent. of "China to Macao," in return come: bamboo hats and straw mats (for reshipment to Singapore and Annam) and leaf tobacco from Kongmoon; tea and raw silk (also for abroad) from Sunning and Shekki districts respectively; and fresh vegetables, eggs, cassia-leaf oil, and paper from Shekki. Hongkong's 19 per cent. to China brings coal, rice, and bran (for pigs' feed) for Kongmoon and Sunning; on the West River; and kerosene, oil, groundnuts, and sugar to Yeungkong on the west coast. In exchange, Kongmoon sends fans, Yeungkong, leather, and Shekki, woodware, and bambooware. Although a considerable rise in the value of trade and of revenue for the year is shown, of the genuine trade past Lappa it must be said that the tide of decline is turning. The increase, though largely artificial and deceptive. A gradual abandonment of the junk for all but coarse or bulk cargoes in favour of the steamer plying direct between Hongkong and the west coast and between Hongkong and the West River has been the natural result of unchecked piracy among the adjacent islands and in the West River itself. Such junks as go must go in convoys, losing time and market—steel plates shielding crew and passengers from sudden attack, and professional gunners carried to work the cannon. The once healthy business shown as "China to China" is affected almost to extinction. Of the junk-broking firms trading with the west coast and West River, where 40 flourished but four remain today. On the other hand, for steam traffic, the steady sitting up, not only of the harbour and neighbouring channels but of the whole seaboard of the district, has robbed Macao of the advantages of her geographical position. The real mouth of the West River becomes yearly more plainly the Wangmang and Tamsan channels, which flow south-eastward from Samshui and Kongmoon and make these as near to and as accessible from Hongkong as they are from Macao. Harbour improvement work on a large scale have been commenced during the year, to regain this distributing trade and to encourage direct shipping with abroad. The completion of this scheme will no doubt do much to facilitate trade where trade exists. But in themselves breakwater and safe anchorage and the arrival of great ships do not make trade and prosperity. These must have their root in the demand of many communities, the arrival of produce, and in the freedom and safety to come and go of the smallest trader. Determined combination between the authorities concerned would clear the trade routes of the armed marauders infesting them and release much native commercial enterprise that at present lies inactive.

MANY CHANGES HAVE BEEN MADE

in the manufacture of glass; one of the most important is that invented by Sir William Crookes, who, as the result of numerous experiments, combining glass with various metals, has succeeded in producing a material which cuts off 98 per cent. of the infra-red or heat rays together with the ultra-violet or chemical rays called Sir William Crookes Glass. Crookes' lenses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing & Refracting Opticians—the most competent manufacturing optical establishment in the Colony—located in 53, Queen's Road Central—Advt.

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1190

GENERAL COURT MARTIAL. CHARGES AGAINST A WILTS. OFFICER.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF FUNDS.

The general Court Martial assembled at the Officers' Library, Victoria Barracks, continued yesterday morning to hear evidence for the defence on charges against Lieut. A. E. Thompson, of the 2nd Battalion, the Wilts. Regiment, of alleged misappropriation of regimental funds under his care.

The court was composed as follows:—President, Col. Clement Smith, 22nd Punjabis; members: Major H. M. Edwards, D.S.O., R.E.; Major W. S. Downing, R.G.A.; Major Bagnall, D.S.O., R.G.A.; Capt. Leslie Smith, 22nd Punjabis; Judge-Advocate, Major Hickling, D.S.O.; Prosecutor, Captain A. H. Blackley.

Three of the charges alleged that during February, April and May, Lieut. Thompson, being concerned with the care of regimental money, fraudulently misappropriated to his own use sums of money amounting to \$127.10. Alternatively he was charged with neglect to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. He was also charged with disobedience of the lawful command of a superior officer in that he failed to bank the money he received weekly when ordered to do so by Major Timmis and with making a false entry in a cash book.

PLEA OF "NOT GUILTY."

The accused, on whose behalf Mr. G. N. Tinson appeared, entered a plea of "not guilty" on all counts.

The allegations were brought in connection with the regimental cinema accounts, in charge of the accused. He entered the takings in his cash book from a chit brought to him by an N.C.O. The chit was then destroyed, and it was pointed out by the prosecution that, in certain cases in February, April and May, the amounts entered by the accused were less by a total of about \$100—than the sum entered by a private who kept a record of his own of the cinema takings.

ACCUSED CROSS-EXAMINED.

The proceedings yesterday opened with the cross-examination of the accused.

The Prosecutor: Why did you not think it necessary to keep the chits?—I followed on the lines of my predecessor.

Did you, on any occasion, take any steps to ascertain that the amount of money the Corporal was handing you on these chits corresponded with the tickets sold?—No, it was not my duty to do so.

The Prosecutor: When you are in charge of funds, it was not your duty to find out if things are correct?

Mr. Tinson: Major Timmis said the only duty of the officer was to enter the money and enter it in the book.

ARE YOU—

AN INTELLIGENT BRITON—
CONTENT TO BE
A POLITICAL CIPHER?

The Prosecutor (to the accused): Then once the chits were destroyed you had no further check at all—you could not refer to anything—I admit that, quite.

You admit you entered \$12.70 instead of \$23 as one day's takings, but you don't admit it was a false entry?—In one way "yes," and in another "no."

Is your ignorance of book-keeping so profound that you actually did not know that a balance credit should be carried?—I do know, but in the case of the \$4.30 it was an oversight.

You must have had \$4.30 unaccounted for in your cash book—I will tell you why it was not in my cash book. The witness explained that he took the \$4.30 from the cash box when he went to camp as the cash box was left in his room and he thought the money would be safer in his pocket.

Do you generally balance two months together on one page?—I cannot say "generally." This is the only account I have ever run in my life.

In reply to further questions, the accused said he preferred keeping \$400 of cinema takings in his room to the inconvenience of banking weekly. At the time he handed over the accounts he had \$400 in cash in his room.

Major Edwards: You did not realise the necessity of proving your receipt entries; I see you have kept receipts for your expenses entries. Can you say if these books are audited?

The accused: Never, as far as I am aware.

Did you know of the existence of this diary (Pte. Whitaker's)?—I knew, in March, that some sort of duplicate was being kept.

The Judge-Advocate: You say Corporal Realf is lying when he says the amounts handed in were larger than the amounts recorded in your book?—Yes, I swear that my figures are correct according to the chits.

The accused also said that he never kept his own money and cinema money in the same box. He was not "hard up" during the time covered by these charges.

WITNESSES FOR THE DEFENCE.

Lieut. H. J. Farmer said he had been living in the same quarters as accused. On numerous occasions he had been present when Lieut. Thompson, Realf, brought the cinema takings. The amount handed over was always checked with the figures on the chits in the presence of Lieut. Thompson. When he took the money, in the absence of Lieut. Thompson, he checked it, and handed over later.

Cross-examined, witness said some time ago he knew that a Court of Inquiry was to be held.

The Prosecutor: Why did you not come forward and give evidence at the Court of Inquiry already held?—I was never asked.

Did you not think it your duty to come forward when you knew certain facts that would tend to clear the accused?—I did not know the facts of the case at the time.

Lieut. H. A. Denae gave evidence that he handed over the charge of the cinema takings to Lieut. Thompson. He could not remember whether he told Lieut. Thompson to hand the chits back to the N.C.O. or to destroy them, but he told him generally as to procedure.

The President: Was any independent check made, while you were in charge, between the receipts and the seats sold? Not to my knowledge but if I went to the show I would count the people there. There was no real check.

Lieut. A. L. G. McDonald, of the Australian Staff Corps, attached to the Wilts Regt. gave evidence as to taking over from the accused.

By the Court: He received no cash. Lieut. Thompson banked the cash in hand before handing over. He did not make any grant point of not handing over till the end of the month. Witness had kept the chits since he had been in charge of the accounts.

Lieut. G. Pritchard gave evidence that on one occasion in January or February he came across notes and cash in a cash box in an unlocked cupboard in "D" Company office. On inquiry from the predecessor of the present N.C.O. in charge of the cinema he learned that the money was the cinema takings.

The Prosecutor objected to the evidence as the N.C.O. was not now in Hongkong and could not confirm or deny it.

The Judge-Advocate: I don't think the evidence is worth two pence.

The objection was noted, and this concluded the evidence.

ADDRESS FOR THE DEFENCE.

Addressing the Court for the defence, Mr. Tinson said that as to the charges of misappropriation, the onus was on the prosecution to prove, up to the hilt, the intention to defraud. Major Timmis, in his evidence, stated that when he gave the order or warning for accused to hand over, Lieut. Thompson "seemed uncomfortable." That, of course, was not evidence, it was a matter of opinion. If accused had made up his mind to defraud the P.R.I., would he have started in February and made false entries in his book for the 18th, 21st, 23rd, 25th and 28th and then have left a whole month before he tampered with the books again. The next discrepancies were in April.

Mr. Tinson submitted that Pte. Whitaker's book was absolutely worthless as evidence, on two of the four occasions on which chits had been available the book had been proved incorrect on comparing it with the chits. It was admitted by Major Timmis that so long as the accused entered the amounts correctly his duty ended; it was the C.S.M.'s duty to go down to the cinema. If the Court was satisfied that the accused did his part, the charge of neglect must fall to the ground.

It was very unfortunate that these chits were not retained for if they had been this Court Martial would never have sat. But why should they be retained; nobody in Hongkong kept their chits. These chits had been checked and entered and the book was Lieut. Thompson's check.

As to the fifth charge, there was simply a conflict of evidence as to whether a definite order was given or not.

The accused's action in altering \$23 to \$12.70 was extraordinarily foolish but no one would have done it who was not ignorant of book-keeping. If there had been criminal intent, the \$23 would have been the last item the accused would have tampered with because he knew that circumstances had specially brought it to the attention of Major Timmis.

As to the last charge, again, failure to obey an order must be proved wilful and deliberate.

FINAL ADDRESSES.

The Prosecutor submitted that the evidence of the "other ranks" had been straightforward, and unshaken in cross-examination. There was nothing sinister in Pte. Whitaker's keeping a book record of cinema takings; a man became interested in a special piece of work until he might become "an absolute maniac" about it. No one of the three working the cinema could be dishonest without letting the other two into the fraud.

The accused had made some extraordinary statements; he admitted altering an entry and he said he preferred leaving \$400 in his room although warned not to do so. An unsatisfactory part of his evidence was his statement that Major Timmis "seemed to agree" to the false entry. The Prosecutor could not believe that an officer of Major Timmis' reputation and experience would first agree to a false entry and then "run" the officer in for making it.

The Judge-Advocate, in summing up the case, remarked that it was not the custom in the Army to treat an entry in a cash book as a receipt, whatever might be the custom in Hongkong. One would have thought the accused would have received some instructions as to his duties, seeing that he had no previous experience in matters of this kind, but apparently he had received no directions.

For all the accused knew, the regiment might be systematically robbed every day by the three "other ranks" in charge of the cinema. If the accused was in charge of the accounts ought he not to have taken some action to prevent the possibility of such a state of things? The accused admitted having made a false entry of \$4.30; the Court must decide whether it was wilful or due solely to hopeless ignorance. There seemed to be some slight suggestion of conspiracy against the accused but he could not see anything in the evidence to support that. The accounts, all through, had been very slackly kept, and the accused was not the only man who had been slack.

THE FINDING.

The Court was then closed for the consideration of the finding. After an interval of nearly an hour the proceedings were reopened and the President announced:

"The Court find the accused 'not guilty' of the first five charges."

(Continued on foot of next column.)

THE ALICE MEMORIAL AND AFFILIATED HOSPITALS. SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

We have received a copy of the annual report of these Hospitals which are carried on in connection with the London Missionary Society. The Superintendent states:—

Dr. Aubrey, to whom we are greatly indebted, continued his valuable services as Acting Superintendent till January 25th, when Dr. Mitchell, who had been transferred from the London Mission Men's Hospital, Hankow, assumed charge.

By reference to the list of diagnoses of inpatients, it will be seen the infective diseases head the list in number of cases treated, viz.: 353. On these influenza accounted for 80, tuberculosis in varying forms 68, abscesses 64 and malaria 57. Eye diseases are second in order of numbers with 237 cases; of which 105 were due to trachoma or its sequelae. Catarrhs of one or both eyes numbered 15 cases. Next in order are diseases of the respiratory system with 155 cases; viz.: lobar pneumonia 38 cases, broncho pneumonia 44 cases, and bronchitis, acute and chronic, 43 cases.

The majority of cases of pneumonia and influenza came from the village of Tsuen Wan, and among these our heaviest mortality occurred. Diseases of the digestive system numbered 121 cases, of which haemorrhoids and fistulae accounted for 43 cases in about equal division. In the Gynaecological Department, which was in the charge of Dr. Eleanor Mitchell, cases to the number of 56 were treated in the wards. At the outpatient clinics the numbers attending speedily became so large that it was found necessary to limit the number of new cases seen, testifying the patients' appreciation of the presence of a lady doctor, in charge of this department.

Diseases of the circulatory system have been few, 15 in all. Bone diseases were 5 only; a remarkably small number compared with one's experience with these diseases in other parts of China. Of the deaths, 36 per cent. were due to lobar and broncho-pneumonia, most of them occurring during the epidemic in the New Territory.

NEED OF LARGER BUILDINGS.

The total numbers of cases treated, both inpatients and outpatients, have increased: the former by 358, and the latter by 3,633. The total visits of outpatients were 44,463, being 5,152 in excess of the previous year. The total number of inpatients, 1,708, is 67 in excess of the largest previous year in the history of the hospitals. These numbers are mentioned to show that in spite of the fact that some of our buildings are old and unsuitable, and, owing to very limited accommodation, many applicants are disappointed in gaining admittance to the wards, and to the fact that we have not yet attained to the ideal number of resident staff. The popularity of the hospital continues unabated. Our wards both for men and for women have been crowded during the greater part of the year: even at the China New Year holiday season we had but few vacant beds.

In the Netherlands, through lack of room, it was frequently necessary to turn away patients who had come from a distance and who begged to be admitted, expressing in some cases willingness to sleep on the floor or on a seat on the verandah if only they were allowed to remain. When advised to go to other hospitals, the frequent reply was, "we want to be treated here, we are not willing to go elsewhere."

The need for enlarged and more modern hospital buildings is urgent, and we trust that the ensuing year will see such new buildings, under way to replace the present Netherlands, and continue in more suitable housing and more favourable location the work that for 34 years has been carried on in the original Alice Memorial in Hollywood Road.

FINANCIAL.

The income from donation, \$16,494.06, shows an increase of \$3,566 over the previous year. From investments, \$3,102.50, an increase of \$1,107.50. The amount received from "refunds" under various headings, \$20,215.00, is an increase of \$5,011.80. The total increase under these three heads is \$10,475.36. Total income under above heads, \$39,812.25.

The expenditure, \$40,308.54, shows an increase of \$12,735.12 over that of the previous year.

The excess of expenditure over income for the year is \$496.29.

"OPIUM DIVAN" AT THE
PEAK.
HOUSEBOY USES 'SERVANTS'
QUARTERS.

A houseboy employed by Mr. Knight of the P. & O. Co. was charged before Mr. Orme, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with having kept an opium divan in the servants' quarters of his master's house, No. 13, The Peak. C.P.O. Watt deposed to raiding the premises and seizing one tin of illicit opium and gear for preparing opium. The accused was fined \$50.

A table boy employed at the Peak Hotel was fined \$3 for smoking opium on the premises.

The Prosecutor then put in a document showing details of Lieut. Thompson's service. This showed that he became a cadet on May 3rd, 1917; was posted on May 27th, 1918, went to France on June 16th, 1918, was promoted Lieutenant on October 24th, 1918; came to Hongkong on June 3rd, 1920, and became Command Signalling Officer on October 9th, 1920.

The Court then closed to consider its verdict with regard to the last charge, that of making a false entry. The decision will be promulgated in due course.

WHISKY AT COFFEE SHOP. AMERICAN SAILOR'S INVITATION TO A POLICE INSPECTOR.

HONGKONG A "FREE-AND-EASY" "WET" PLACE.

T. Miyada, the proprietor of a Japanese coffee shop on the first floor of No. 19, Peking East, was summoned at the Magistracy, yesterday, at the instance of Inspector Blackman, of No. 2 Police Station, with having allowed liquor to be consumed on the premises, contrary to the provision of his licence.

Mr. C. H. Lyson appeared for the defence.

The Inspector deposed that 9 a.m., on July 23rd, he visited the coffee shop, the proprietor of which held an eating house licence which did not include the supplying of drinks with meals. On a table around which five American merchant sailors were sitting, was a bottle of whisky, part of which had been consumed. All the men had glasses in front of them. One of the Americans told him that he had brought the bottle into the shop, and the proprietor had nothing to do with it. The witness examined the defendant's licence, and then summoned him.

R. R. Boyer, ex-steward of the s.s. West Ivan, said that he went to the coffee shop and suddenly felt faint. He bought a bottle from a spirit shop and took it to the coffee shop. He did not hide the bottle; he did not know it was illegal to drink liquor in the house. Suddenly, a man, whom he afterwards learned was a police officer, came in and seized the bottle. Although the man was not an acquaintance, witness told him that he was "welcome to go ahead and have a drink." When he learned that it was a police officer he explained.

The witness added that he came to the Court to claim what was left of the whisky; he produced the shop receipt.

Mr. Lyson: Where did you get water to go with the whisky?

Witness: I never use any; it spoils the drink.—(Laughter.)

In reply to the Magistrate, witness said that before America "went dry" a man could take his own bottle to a cafe and drink there. He "thought Hongkong was a 'free-and-easy, wet place' where that could be done.—(Laughter.)"

A Chinese waiter said that his employer had given him strict instructions not to allow liquor to be drunk on the premises. He was not in the room at the time, or he would have prevented Boyer from opening the bottle.

Mr. Lyson said that he had no option but to admit a technical offence, but the facts showed that every precaution had been taken.

The Magistrate thought the waiters could not help noticing the bottle in such a small restaurant, and imposed a fine of \$100.

SPORT.

TENNIS.

GARRISON LEAGUE.

The following are the results of matches played during the week:—

R.E. BEAT R.O.A. BY 9 SETS TO NIL.

S.M. Smith and S. Sergt. Hamblin beat S. Sergt. Gillard and Gr. Clow 6-1.

beat Sergt. Phillips and Gr. Dyer 7-5.

beat Sergt. Shipley and Gr. Clow 6-1.

C.S.M. Pearson and Cpl. Townsend beat Gillard and Clow 6-1, beat Phillips and Dyer 6-1, beat Shipley and Clow 6-1.

Spr. Coupland and Spr. Newing beat Gillard and Clow 7-5, beat Phillips and Dyer 6-3, beat Shipley and Clow 6-2.

END WILTSHIRES BEAT R.A.S.C. BY 5 SETS TO 2.

Edm. Murrant and Edm. Rogers beat S.M. Stroud and Pte. Lansley 6-3.

S.M. Booth and Sergt. Marsh 6-1, lost to Major Humphreys and S. Sergt. Horrocks 3-6.

Bdmr. Eaton and Sergt. Evans beat Booth and Marsh 6-1, lost to Stroud and Lansley 6-3.

Bdmr. Jones and Bdmr. Dobson beat Humphreys and Horrocks 6-4, beat Booth and Marsh 6-2, lost to Stroud and Lansley 3-6.

R.A.M.C. BEAT R.O.A. BY 9 SETS TO NIL.

Major Tomlinson and S.M. Thompson beat S. Sergt. Gillard and Gr. Clow 6-3.

beat Sergt. Phillips and Gr. Dyer 6-2.

beat Sergt. Shipley and Sergt. Walker 6-3.

S. Sergt. Jane and Sergt. Wilkinson beat Gillard and Clow 6-3, beat Phillips and Dyer 6-1, beat Shipley and Walker 6-2.

R.E. BEAT R.A.S.C. BY 7 SETS TO 2.

S.M. Smith and S. Sergt. Hamblin beat S.M. Carter and S. Sergt. Horrocks 6-2.

beat S.M. Booth and Sergt. Floyd 6-1, lost to Major Humphreys and S.M. Stroud 2-6.

C.S.M. Pearson and Cpl. Townsend beat Carter and Horrocks 6-1, beat Booth and Floyd 6-2, beat Humphreys and Stroud 6-4.

Cpl. Hallam and Spr. Coupland beat Carter and Horrocks 6-1, beat Booth and Floyd 6-1, lost to Humphreys and Stroud 3-6.

LEAGUE TABLE TO JULY 25TH.

CLUBS: F. W. L. POINTS.

R.E. 5 5 0 10

R.A.O.G. 4 4 0 8

R.A.M.C. 6 2 4 4

2nd Wiltshires. 5 2 3 4

R.A.S.C. 4 1 3 2

R.G.A. 4 0 4 0

BASEBALL.

Baseball fans after watching the Rival team practice yesterday afternoon at Happy Valley are forced to admit that the sailors are unquestionably the fastest aggregation that the Hongkong team has faced so far this season, and the game this afternoon should be a very interesting contest.

Supporters of the locals still remember the garrison finish that the Rival team made when they pulled their last game out of the fire in the tenth innings.

As a result, to-day's contest looks like anybody's game. The Hongkong team relying on their ability to hit in the pinches, while the Gobs have an airtight defence and five players batting over 300.

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HAPPY THO' MARRIED)
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- 2488 (COHEN AT THE ESTATE OFFICE
COHEN PHONES HIS TAILOR)
- 1886 (CASEY AT THE DENTIST'S
CASEY AS A DOCTOR)
- 1940 (CASEY AS A JUDGE
MRS. DUGAN'S DISCOVERY)

ANDERSON'S

(THE COLUMBIA SHOP.)

[84]

Powell

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CABLES.

EARLIER CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)
IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.
SEPARATE COLONIAL FLEETS.

LONDON, July 28th.
The Imperial Conference discussions are reaching a state of finality. It is understood that the policy laid down in 1917, that each Dominion will provide its own Navy and protect its own bases has been reaffirmed. The Conference gave attention to the growing importance of oil fuel, and is now considering the provision of oil-storage at all important naval bases.

In consequence of the realisation that raids on the mercantile marine are likely to bulk more largely in war-time operations in the future, it is urged that the Dominions should be prepared to undertake the local control of communications and to protect coastal trade where possible with light cruisers and submarines, while the Dominions will train their own personnel. Importance is also believed to be attached by the Conference to Imperial co-ordination of the convoy system. The Dominions encouraging the construction of merchantmen readily convertible into weapons of defence and offence. As far as is ascertainable the Conference, after accepting the principle of separate Navies, will devote its energies towards mutual co-operation and co-ordination with a view to maintaining vital sea communications in war-time and building up Navies strong enough to combat likely enemies.

AIR COMMUNICATIONS.

OUTLINE OF PLANS.

LONDON, July 28th.
While the Pacific question occupied much time at the Imperial Conference, rapid progress was made with other subjects, like the Constitution question and the naval defence of the Empire.

It is hoped to dispose of the outstanding questions at the week-end. The Conference is at present discussing air communications. The report of the special committee thereon has not yet been published, but it is understood that it discusses several schemes based roughly on the early institution of a permanent service of airships to Egypt, with experimental flights in the direction of India, Australia, and South Africa, developing subsequently a permanent regular service to those Dominions. The latter will involve a considerable addition to the airship fleet, costing, according to the newspapers, £10,000,000.

Reuter believes £20,000,000 nearer the mark. The scheme, if adopted, will involve the establishment of mooring-mast stations. It is suggested that two in Australia and one each in Ceylon and Kenya (South Africa) will suffice.

LOUVAIN LIBRARY.

ITS RESTORATION.

LOUVAIN, July 28th.
The first stone of the new university library replacing that burned by the Germans in 1914 was laid by Mr. Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, in the presence of their Belgian Majesties and a distinguished gathering. Mr. Butler is chairman of the American committee which is erecting the building. Three English representatives were also present, including the librarian of the Manchester Rylands library, which originally promoted the reconstruction scheme and which has sent 38,000 books to Louvain.

BOXING DISPUTE.

JOURNALISTS DECIDE AGAINST REFEREE.

CLEVELAND (Ohio), July 28th.
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"AFTER THE WAR."

DATE OF OFFICIAL TERMINATION.

LONDON, July 28th.
In the House of Commons, asked whether he was able to announce the approximate date of the official termination of the war, Mr. Lloyd George replied, "September 1st next, except as regards Turkey."

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Paris, July 28th.
The Bank of France has reduced its discount rate to 3½ per cent.

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LONDON, July 28th.
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Reuter learns that the German Foreign Minister handed the French Ambassador in Berlin a Note stating that the German Government will acknowledge the decision of the Supreme Council, which it understands will meet shortly to deal with the question of the transport of a French division across Germany.

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As regards the German Note to France, it is authoritatively explained in London, that Germany is entitled under the Treaty of Versailles to refuse the French request for transport of troops, but is willing to submit what she considers a branch of the treaty to the three Powers collectively.

BRITISH REPLY TO FRANCE.

LONDON, July 28th.
The Cabinet, at a meeting attended by the Dominion Premiers, formulated a Note to France which, it is understood, emphasises the necessity of joint Anglo-French action in Upper Silesia. Instead of independent ventures, which are apparently favoured in some quarters in France, the Note, couched in conciliatory terms, hopes to smooth the difficulties, although a conference on August 4th is at present regarded as impossible in consequence of recent French action.

DEMPSEY-CARPENTIER FILM.

AMAZING DEVICE FOR OUTWITTING OFFICIAL EXHIBITORS.

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The Dempsey-Carpentier fight had a sequel in the Chancery Court, London, which, to-day, granted the Western Import Company a perpetual injunction restraining the exhibition of the film in breach of their copyright. It was explained that the defendants were innocent victims of a fraud, and had done everything to minimise damage to the plaintiffs through the exhibition of a fraudulent film.

How the latter was secured was narrated by the perpetrator to an interviewer. The perpetrator, a young New Yorker, engaged a camera-operator, who climbed to the water-tower outside the stadium on the eve of the fight, drilled a hole in an iron tank on the top of the tower, letting out the water, and another hole in which a telescopic lens was fixed. On the termination of the fight the New Yorker lifted the lid of the tank and found that the operator, who had been fourteen hours inside, had fainted, but had secured the picture, with the exception of the last round, a copy of which the New Yorker obtained by bribing an operator at a private show of the official film. The New Yorker then sailed in a fast boat to London, where he sold the prints, selling them also throughout the Continent. They were actually being exhibited in London when the plaintiffs' manager arrived with the official pictures.

NEW YORK BUSINESS MAN'S AFFAIRS.

PROTECTIVE STEPS "MERELY PERSONAL."

New York, July 28th.
It is announced that the personal affairs of Mr. Louis Liggett, head of the United Drug Company and of Liggett's International Co., have been placed in the hands of trustees, owing to a decline in the market price of the company's common stock and for the purpose of conserving Mr. Liggett's assets and protecting his creditors. Mr. Liggett has issued a statement emphasising that the situation is merely personal, and that it does not in any way affect the financial soundness of the (Drug) Company or of the International Co., or their respective subsidiaries.

DEATH OF MR. BURDETT-COUTTS, M.P.

LONDON, July 28th.
The death is announced of Mr. William Lehman Ashmead-Bartlett Burdett Coutts.

Mr. Burdett-Coutts was the widower of the late Baroness Burdett-Coutts (one of the then rare peeresses in their own right), whom he married in 1881, assuming his wife's name. The deceased gentleman, who had been the Conservative M.P. for Westminster since 1885, was born in the U.S.A. in 1851, his father being Mr. Ellis Bartlett, of Plymouth, New England. His grandparents on both sides were British. Mr. Burdett-Coutts took an extensive part in public work, also assisting in the carrying out of the philanthropic plans of his wife, one of the wealthiest women in the United Kingdom.

QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, July 28th.
Now that the Cabinet crisis has been settled Queen Wilhelmina, accompanied by Princess Juliana, sails on August 3rd, aboard the steamer *Hervre* on a visit to the Norwegian fjords.

DUTCH SHIPPING BILL.

THE HAGUE, July 28th.
The Dutch South African Shipping Subsidy Bill has passed the first Chamber by 19 votes to 12.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

FAR EASTERN FREIGHTS.

BRITISH SHIPPING COMPANIES' RECOMMENDATION.
LONDON, July 28th.

A meeting of the representatives of the British shipping companies engaged in Far Eastern trade was held in London yesterday. It recommended that freights from the United Kingdom to the Far East should be reduced by from 7s. 6d. to 10s. per ton.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

PRELIMINARY PROPOSALS FOR DEALING WITH CREDITORS.

LONDON, July 28th.
Details are now available of the preliminary proposals for dealing with the creditors of the Banque Industrielle de Chine. It is proposed that payment by priority should be made in the case of all claims having purely a banking origin, as, for example, cheques, bills, etc., within six months of the granting of the *reglement transactionnel*, but all such creditors will have the option of exchanging their total claims into preference shares.

The arrangement provides for repayment by instalments of deposits, and all other forms of claims, these latter creditors being also offered the option of exchanging into preference shares.

The bank will reserve the right of repaying in anticipation all debts converted into preference shares.

The President of the Tribunal of Commerce will have the right of decision, in the event of any difficulty in determining the nature of a claim.

RESUME BUSINESS SOON.

PARIS, July 28th (delayed).
The stockholders of the Banque Industrielle de Chine held a general meeting to-day with M. Andrew Berthelot as chairman, supported by Weng Tsengtsai, representing the Chinese Government, and Count De Ferol, representing a Peking syndicate.

Resolutions were passed approving the accounts, also the Board's application to the Court for a transactional settlement of its liabilities. The situation is now quite hopeful, hardly any doubt subsisting as to the bank's ability to weather out the crisis and resume business soon. The Chinese Government's sensible, far-seeing standpoint in the affair is most favourably commented upon.—*Navas*.

PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 28th.
Official circles are entirely satisfied with Japan's reply to the Pacific conference. The way is now clear for the preliminary negotiations respecting time and place of meeting. Details of procedure and comprehensive consideration of the agenda before the delegations assemble is regarded as assured.

NEW TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

CHRISTIANIA, July 28th.
It is reported that the Soviet Government has granted the Great Northern Telegraph Company a concession to work a telegraph system between Russia, Denmark, Japan and China, whereby the Company must establish stations at Moscow and Petrograd.

AUSTRALIANS V. ESSEX.

LONDON, July 28th.
At Southend, before three thousand spectators, in brilliant weather, the Australians, on a fast-wicket, completed their innings for 426. Collins carried his score to 119, including a six and 15 fours. Andrews and Gregory scored 59 and 50 respectively. London took 7 wickets for 144. Essex, in their second innings, have made 136 for 4 (Hubert Ashton 60 not out).

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, July 28th.
At Southampton, Hampshire beat Gloucestershire by an innings and 83 runs.
At Harrogate, Yorkshire defeated Northamptonshire by an innings and 297 (1) runs.

"FRENCH IMPERIALISM."

PRESIDENT'S DECLARATION AT INTERNATIONAL REGATTA.

PARIS, July 28th (delayed).
As guest of the city of Havre and of the French Maritime and Colonial League, M. Millerand attended the International Regatta. He reviewed the French Channel Squadron and Allied warships anchored in the roadstead, the British cruiser *Danvers* and the American battleship *Pittsburg* being especially conspicuous.

Speaking at the dinner of the Chamber of Commerce, M. Millerand said that France had to fight and pay dearly for peace. Now she means to keep it and to provide in every way against any surprise; otherwise France has no ambition. "French Imperialism" he stated, is a meaningless expression.—*Navas*.

CHINESE SLAVERY.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak was reported in a contemporary a few days ago as saying that there are no slaves in China.

Perhaps it was this statement that prompted a resident to send us for perusal a copy of *The N. Y. Times* (Shanghai) for December, 1912, in which appears an article on "Chinese Slavery" by S. T. Kuo. In view of to-day's "mass meeting" which is being convened by the two Chinese members of the Legislative Council, our readers will doubtless be interested in the following extracts from the article:

Concession of the right by the Government to parents, driven by necessity to sell their children, and to famine-stricken people to sell themselves to be slaves, in order to seek a livelihood under the provision of the rich, began with the Han dynasty. In the reign of Wang Mang, people were seen to redeem crimes by voluntarily passing into State slavery. The corrupting custom of bribery for official positions with gifts comprising girl slaves of selected beauty began under the same ruler. This emperor had also suppressed seven rebellious kingdoms, and turned over the entire families of the rebel chiefs to State servitude; in King's reign even the provinces of the insurgent leaders met such a fate. As China was then a seething mass of civil war, slavery assumed more and more the shape of the determined fate of all slaves.

Before and in the Tang dynasty the paying of tribute, consisting of slaves, to the Son of Heaven was the order of the times; later on, however, it began to be felt as an evil, so that steps were taken to stop it. It was first decreed that the annual slave tribute from Yung-chau should cease. Under this dynasty the whip and bamboo were restored as punishments, so the channel of recruiting of State slaves was, as it were, choked, and their numbers decreased. But the want of State slavery was gradually overbalanced by the waxing evil of private bondage. Rates infested the coasts of Shantung, the capture of whatever human beings they could lay hands upon and the selling them as chattels to the earliest bidder to be slaves became their lawless vocation. At the beginning of the Sung dynasty when Tai-tso occupied the dragon throne, the inhabitants of the southern provinces made the bargain of human beings a calling. The close of such bargains gave them absolute authority over the bought, whom they hired out for drudgery so that in return they might swell their pockets with wages.

The first record of debt slaves appears also in this dynasty when the poverty-stricken in Fukien, Chekiang, and other provinces, being unable to settle their accounts with their wealthy creditors, were, voluntarily or otherwise, turned over to bondage—men and women alike. In the time Kaitai of Liao people in fear of the wolf of hunger frequently pawned their children into temporary slavery, but an Imperial Rescript ordered the pawned to return to their respective homes, thus nipping the practice in the bud. Another origin was the forced enslavement of the innocent by unscrupulous officials and especially military officers; the prevalence of this was fortunately checked by an edict in the Yuan dynasty. The powerful at this period enslaved people in large numbers; as, for example, Tsoong Tung, the great noble in Shansi, made bondage the lot of one thousand innocent persons. A criminal character was not attached to the sheltering of stray lads and lasses for the purpose of selling them as slaves until the Ming dynasty. With the coming in of the Manchu dynasty ancient public slavery was revived in a disguised but severer form—banishment; since the banished, separated from his native place by a number of miles varying with the seriousness of his crime, was obliged to undertake hard labour under the inspection of Government officers.

Throughout the whole length of Chinese history, private slavery has been a question; few, if any, have questioned it as a moral, social, and economical evil. Having given an historical account—incomplete as it may be—of this institution, the writer invites the reader's attention to the present conditions of slavery.

The State slaves—slaves who, if female, filled the harem as inferior wives to the emperor; eunuchs, who ranged from those who kept the order of the royal household to those who stood head and shoulders above the people, ruling and governing together with the emperor. It remained worse swept away in the same stream which swept away despotism. It remained to consider the domestic slaves, for whose manumission no campaign is yet organized, no measure taken, no law passed. Seeing that there happens to be a difference in the treatment of male and female slaves, let us treat them under separate headings and first the bond servant of the female sex.

That the number of female slaves far exceeds that of bondmen in China may be explained in two ways. First, because in this land the equality of women with men is a thing newly learned from the West while the conservative view has always been that the woman is more or less regarded as a curse, a misfortune, a burden. Second, it is because the marriage of the daughter tradition requires her parent to provide a dowry so large that it can keep his "face" before his kith and kin. For these two reasons, if ever a parent whose desperate circumstances may have been either caused by famine, inundation, gambling, or smoking (which may be regarded as the father of slavery in China) would give up his child as a necessity, he would give up his son, upon whom, however unfilled he may be, he relies to hand down his family name and to worship him after death. At present, domestic slaves are mostly bought through "brokers of human flesh" at prices varying according to health, age, and general appearance. The whole transaction ends with the signature of the authority of the acquirer and usually in a tragic scene of the departure between the dear parent (1) and the helpless girl—perhaps never to meet again.

The next scene sees her in a new home—which often proves itself a hell—where she is given a new name according to the fancy of her master. There she has got to drudge and drudge from dawn to night, from week end to week end, from year to year, until the hour of her marriage strikes to restore her freedom. The qualifications of such a slave, whose duty it is first to attend upon the mistress or her daughter, are skill in hair-dressing and applying cosmetics. She is relied on as a maid-of-all-work. If she fails of any duty, she is taught how to discharge it ruthlessly well by the rattan-stick, the whip, the bamboo, or slap-stick, pinching, etc. In extreme cases she is treated like "a beast in human shape." Her food is simple, dress mean, life miserable. The worst part of her lot is that she is "within the reach of the avarice, hatred, or lust of the master." The latter sometimes makes her his own concubine or that of his son, this only conditioned by the degree of her beauty. If not, her owner is required by law to procure her a husband at her marriageable year, when she is relieved of domestic servitude and to use a Chinese expression—*she is set free again*. If before she has arrived at this stage, fortune should turn against her master, she may be sold by him either to another household or, worst of all, to the brothel to live a shameful life.

The lot of the male slave is even harder; for the sum for which he was bought, he has to repay with labour for life, since his marriage is not endowed with the gift of liberty—and his children, nay, his children's children, continue to be the slaves of the same owner. Though the assumption by the boardman of the surname of the family, of which he is made a member, is now becoming obsolete, his condition has scarcely improved. When he is at a tender age, in a good family his duty is to wait upon the master's son in his study; but when he gets advanced into manhood or old age, his duty changes while responsibility increases. Before his master he can not use abusive language; if he does, physical punishment is ready to make him atone for it. It is a gross violation of relationship for a slave to strike his master; he, however, can be flogged, or scourged or tortured or even killed—it remains with the authority of the owner, and none will intercede or dare step in to cry "Halt!" In the law courts the punishment for the commission of a crime by the bondman is, according to the penal code of the Ching dynasty, one degree severer than in the case of the free. Hence, by reason of the unevenness of penalty on the one hand and for the lack of the wherewithal to grease the palm of the squeezers of the court on the other, the slave—however maltreated—seldom, if ever, seeks for justice from the officials. Sometimes he may redeem his liberty by his labour or through the help of his friends, but nevertheless the owner has a perfect right to refuse his manumission; for the Manchu code—which, unjust though it is, is still in enforcement as a new set of laws is not yet introduced—does not recognize the right of the bondman to liberate himself by means of labour. Even though liberty is granted him, after he has amassed wealth in the world through industry, his master, sometimes, avaricious of his riches, may, by fraudulent means, reclaim ownership over him.

The will of the slave is always subordinate to his master's. His marriage is confined to his kind; in case he has got the consent of a free woman to be his wife, the final sanction has to be received from the master. Notwithstanding the fact that he is a recognised member of the family, he stays "outside the pale of citizenship." Yet history points out that bondsmen have risen to high stations of power—challenging the influence of the highest officials of the State and using the emperor as a puppet, and that female slaves have become queens. Wei Tsang-yien, of the Ming dynasty, and Hsien-tung, the last emperor of China in whose veins runs the blood of a slave, are excellent examples.

But there is a brighter side to the picture. Mencius teaches, "There are three things which are unfilial, and to have no posterity is the greatest of them." Coupled with the sage's teaching is the deep-rooted custom of ancestor worship, which prompts the people to regard the want of a son with horror. Many persons who give birth to no sons, purchase boys and adopt them to be sons. These slaves as a rule have the best lot—they are treated as sons in every respect; in fact there is no distinguishing mark between them and the free. Of course, as exceptions to the ill-lot of bondage, generous and kind masters are found under whose protection and provision slave are well fed and clothed and housed. While admitting that the average lot of slaves is bad, "the Helot can eat a Spartan raw" loses its significance here in China.

If ever "slavery will give way to liberty, equality, and fraternity," if ever it will be swept clean from this country, we have enough to revive in our memory its existence.

As yet no big philanthropic strides have been made towards the abolition of slavery in China. The Church which recognises no class distinction and repudiates the difference between the wrongs done to the bond and the free, applies the same penitential discipline to slaves as to masters and preaches against human inequality, has only so far been shaping the public opinion of our people against the evil (this effort, we hope, will bear a rich result). Except the "Door of Hope," a rescue work in Shanghai for Chinese girls from being sold for immoral practices, and the Slave Refuge no material attempt to check its advance is made.

So far the State, too, has raised no anti-slavery crusade. But now "China is entering the great comity of nations with a demand for treatment on a footing of absolute equality, the abolition of slavery is necessary to display the equality before the law of human beings, hitherto almost unprotected in practice; to improve the morality of the slave owner; to raise the standard of public morals; to check kidnapping."

FLYING MACHINES FOR WAR PURPOSES.

BRITISH PROTEST TO CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

(ASIATIC NEWS AGENCY.)

PEKING, July 28th.
Sir Beilby Alston, British Minister, has sent a despatch to the Chinese Government Aviation Bureau protesting against the use of the British flying machines by Marshall Chang Tso-lin for the Mongolian expedition, because, in accordance with the stipulations of the Aeroplane loan agreement signed by the Chinese Government with the British Vickers Co. the aeroplanes are to be entirely used for commercial purposes.

According to the account of a certain high Chinese military officer who has just arrived in the capital from Mukden, Marshall Chang Tso-lin has taken away two additional big machines from the Government Aeronautical Department at Nanyuan to accompany the Fengtien troops to Outer Mongolia; but in reality, the machines are still lying at the station of the Peking-Mukden Railway at Mukden. These flying machines will never go to Outer Mongolia because all the press propaganda about the so-called Chinese military expedition to Unga has been circulated in order to divert the attention of the Russo-Mongolian rabble so as to permit the Communist troops of the Far Eastern Russian Government at Chita to attack Unga for the suppression of the Russian reactionary elements there. Now that Unga has been captured by the Chita troops and Ungern and his entourage have run away to Manchuria, the question is: Will the Chita Government hand back the territory to China or to the so-called Mongolian revolutionary government at Unga? The Chinese Government did not give official permission for the Russian Red forces to enter into Chinese territory for the suppression of the Russian reactionaries; but there was a secret understanding between Chita and Peking that the Chinese authorities would give facilities to the Reds who will hand back the territory to China after the suppression of the Ungern invaders. This was specially mentioned in the official despatch from M. Tchichirin, Foreign Minister of the Soviets at Moscow, to China, dated the 16th June, 1921.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

A FURTHER JOINT NOTE TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The Foreign Office in Tokyo has issued a statement containing the text of the communication to the League. The statement follows:—

"With reference to the notification of July 8th, 1920, which the Governments of Great Britain and Japan jointly made to the League of Nations on the subject of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance Agreement, the two Governments further addressed to the League the following joint notification under the date of July 7th.

"Whereas the Governments of Great Britain and Japan informed the League of Nations in their joint notification of July 8th, 1920, that they recognized the principle that if the Anglo-Japanese Alliance Agreement of July 13th, 1911, is continued after July 1921, it must be in a form which is not inconsistent with the Covenant of the League, they hereby notify the League, pending further action, that they are agreed that if any situation arises whilst the Agreement remains in force in which the procedure prescribed by the terms of the Agreement is inconsistent with the procedure prescribed by the Covenant of the League of Nations, then the procedure prescribed by the said Covenant shall be adopted and shall prevail over that prescribed by the Agreement."

A HINDRANCE TO DISARMAMENT.

The *Times* correspondent at Washington, in a cable dated July 28th, said:—As time passes the American feeling of disquiet at the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty deepens. "I am able to say with absolute certainty," he writes, "that all efforts have been unavailing to get inserted into the new treaty of alliance a clause exempting the United States from the implications of the treaty. To conceal this fact will serve no good purpose, because the continuance of Britain and Japan's association in alliance, however it may be modified, is an insuperable obstacle to Britain and America being in accord. America's policy of close and friendly co-operation presupposes that Britain will be free from such commitments as the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The Alliance will prevent any agreement regarding the limitation of armaments, and will complicate—perhaps rendering impossible—the solution of the Pacific problem."

THE HEAT IN SHANGHAI.

During the first 21 days of this month, the average maximum temperature was 80.3 deg., and the average minimum temperature 70.0 deg., as compared with an average maximum of 87.8 deg. and an average minimum of 77.9 deg. for the same period last year. The temperatures were taken in a shaded position near the Cathedral. During the first 21 days of this month there was 2.05 in. of rain, as compared with 3.05 in. for the corresponding period last year. The highest temperature this month was 97.0 deg. on the 6th inst., and the highest temperature during the first 21 days of July last year, was 94.0 deg. on July 5th, 6th and 19th.—*N. C. Daily News*.

I only wish indeed that the English would give up politics, for which they have no capacity whatever, and take to music for which they are quite extraordinarily gifted.—*Mr. Bernard Shaw*.

CABLES.

HARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.
SEPARATE COLONIAL FLEETS.

LONDON, July 28th.

The Imperial Conference discussions are reaching a state of finality. It is understood that the policy laid down in 1917, that each Dominion will provide its own Navy and protect its own bases has been reaffirmed. The Conference gave attention to the growing importance of oil fuel, and is now considering the provision of oil-storage at all important naval bases.

In consequence of the realization that raids on the mercantile marine are likely to bulk more largely in war-time operations in the future, it is urged that the Dominions should be prepared to undertake the local control of communications and to protect coastal trade where possible with light cruisers and submarines, while the Dominions will train their own personnel. Importance is also believed to be attached by the Conference to Imperial co-ordination of the convey system, the Dominions encouraging the construction of merchantmen readily convertible into weapons of defence and offence. As far as is ascertainable the Conference, after accepting the principle of separate Navies, will devote its energies towards mutual co-operation and co-ordination with a view to maintaining vital sea communications in war-time and building up Navies strong enough to combat likely enemies.

AIR COMMUNICATIONS.

OUTLINE OF PLANS.

LONDON, July 28th.

While the Pacific question occupied much time at the Imperial Conference, rapid progress was made with other subjects, like the Constitution question and the naval defence of the Empire.

It is hoped to dispose of the outstanding questions at the week-end. The Conference is at present discussing air communications. The report of the special committee thereon has not yet been published, but it is understood that it discusses several schemes based roughly on the early institution of a permanent service of airships to Egypt, with experimental flights in the direction of India, Australia, and South Africa, developing subsequently a permanent regular service to those Dominions. The latter will involve a considerable addition to the airship fleet, costing, according to the newspapers, £10,000,000.

Router believes £5,000,000 nearer the mark. The scheme, if adopted, will involve the establishment of mooring-mast stations. It is suggested that two in Australia and one each in Ceylon and Kenya (South Africa) will suffice.

LOUVAIN LIBRARY.

ITS RESTORATION.

LOUVAIN, July 28th.

The first stone of the new university library replacing that burned by the Germans in 1914 was laid by Mr. Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, in the presence of their Belgian Majesties and a distinguished gathering. Mr. Butler is chairman of the American committee which is erecting the building. Three English representatives were also present, including the librarian of the Manchester Rylands library, which originally promoted the reconstruction scheme and which has sent 38,000 books to Louvain.

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JOURNALISTS DECIDE AGAINST REFERENCE.

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AMAZING DEVICE FOR OUTWITTING OFFICIAL EXHIBITORS.

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Mr. Burdett-Coutts was the widower of the late Baroness Burdett-Coutts (one of the then rare peeresses in their own right), whom he married in 1881, assuming his wife's name. The deceased gentleman, who had been the Conservative M.P. for Westminster since 1885, was born in the U.S.A. in 1851, his father being Mr. Ellis Bartlett, of Plymouth, New England. His grandparents on both sides were British. Mr. Burdett-Coutts took an extensive part in public work, also assisting in the carrying out of the philanthropic plans of his wife, one of the wealthiest women in the United Kingdom.

QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, July 28th.

Now that the Cabinet crisis has been settled Queen Wilhelmina, accompanied by Princess Juliana, sails on August 3rd, aboard the steamer *Meroppe* on a visit to the Norwegian fjords.

DUTCH SHIPPING BILL.

THE HAGUE, July 28th.

The Dutch South African Shipping Subsidy Bill has passed the first Chamber by 19 votes to 13.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FAR EASTERN FREIGHTS.

BRITISH SHIPPING COMPANIES' RECOMMENDATION.

LONDON, July 28th.

A meeting of the representatives of the British shipping companies engaged in Far Eastern trade was held in London yesterday. It recommended that freights from the United Kingdom to the Far East should be reduced by from 7s. 6d. to 10s. per ton.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

PRELIMINARY PROPOSALS FOR DEALING WITH CREDITORS.

LONDON, July 28th.

Details are now available of the preliminary proposals for dealing with the creditors of the Banque Industrielle de Chine. It is proposed that payment by priority should be made in the case of all claims having purely a banking origin, as, for example, cheques, bills, etc., within six months of the granting of the *reglement transactionnel*, but all such creditors will have the option of exchanging their total claims into preference shares.

The arrangement provides for repayment by instalments of deposits, and all other forms of claims, these latter creditors being also offered the option of exchanging into preference shares.

The bank will reserve the right of repaying in anticipation all debts converted into preference shares.

The President of the Tribunal of Commerce will have the right of decision, in the event of any difficulty, in determining the nature of a claim.

PARIS, July 28th (delayed).

The stockholders of the Banque Industrielle de Chine held a general meeting to-day with Mr. Andrew Berthelot as chairman, supported by Wang Tseng-tse, representing the Chinese Government, and Count De Ferol, representing a Peking syndicate.

Resolutions were passed approving the accounts, also the Board's application to the Court for a transactional settlement of its liabilities. The situation is now quite hopeful, hardly any doubt subsisting as to the bank's ability to weather out the crisis and resume business soon. The Chinese Government's sensible, far-seeing standpoint in the affair is most favourably commented upon.—Havas.

PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 28th.

Official circles are entirely satisfied with Japan's reply to the Pacific conference. The way is now clear for the preliminary negotiations respecting time and place of meeting. Details of procedure and comprehensive consideration of the agenda before the delegations assemble is regarded as assured.

American officials consider that Japanese opinion respecting subjects not for discussion, cable earlier, is not a condition of Japanese acceptance, but a forecast of the Japanese attitude when agenda negotiations begin.

NEW TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

CHRISTIANIA, July 28th.

It is reported that the Soviet Government has granted the Great Northern Telegraph Company a concession to work a telegraph system between Russia, Denmark, Japan and China, whereby the Company must establish stations at Moscow and Petrograd.

AUSTRALIANS V. ESSEX.

LONDON, July 28th.

At Southend, before three thousand spectators, in brilliant weather the Australians, on a fast-wicket, completed their innings for 455. Collins carried his score to 119, including a six and 15 fours. Andrews and Gregory scored 59 and 50 respectively. London took 7 wickets for 144. Essex, in their second innings, have made 136 for 4 (Hubert Ashton 60 not out).

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, July 28th.

At Southampton, Hampshire beat Gloucestershire by an innings and 83 runs.

"FRENCH IMPERIALISM."

PRESIDENT'S DECLARATION AT INTERNATIONAL REGATTA.

PARIS, July 28th (delayed).

As guest of the city of Havre and of the French Maritime and Colonial League, M. Millerand attended the International Regatta. He reviewed the French Channel Squadron and Allied warships anchored in the roadstead, the British cruiser *Danville* and the American battleship *Pittsburg* being especially conspicuous.

Speaking at the dinner of the Chamber of Commerce, M. Millerand said that France had to fight and pay dearly for peace. Now she means to keep it and to provide in every way against any surprise; otherwise France has no ambition. "French Imperialism," he stated, is a meaningless expression.—Havas.

CHINESE SLAVERY.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak was reported in a contemporary a few days ago as saying that there are no slaves in China.

Perhaps it was this statement that prompted a resident to send us for perusal a copy of *The St. John's Echo* (Shanghai) for December, 1912, in which appears an article on "Chinese Slavery" by S. T. Kuo. In view of to-day's "mass meetings" which is being convened by the two members of the Legislative Council, our readers will doubtless be interested in the following extracts from the article:

Concession of the right by the Government to parents, driven by necessity to sell their children, and to famine-stricken people to sell themselves to be slaves, in order to seek a livelihood under the provision of the rich, began with the Han dynasty. In the reign of Wen-ti, people were seen to redeem crimes by voluntarily passing into State slavery. The corrupting custom of bribery for official positions with gifts comprising girl slaves of selected beauty began under the same ruler. This emperor had also suppressed seven rebellious kingdoms, and rebel chiefs, the entire families of the rebel chiefs to State servitude; in King's reign even the provinces of the insurgent leaders met such a fate. As a result, a seething cauldron of civil war, slavery assumed more and more the shape of the determined fate of all captives.

Before and in the Tang dynasty the paying of tribute, consisting of slaves to the Son of Heaven was the order of the times; later on, however, it began to be felt as an evil, so that steps were taken to stop it. It was first decreed that the annual slave tribute from Yung-chau should cease. Under this dynasty the whip and bamboo were restored as punishments, so the channel of recruiting of State slaves was, as it were, choked, and their numbers decreased. But the want of State slavery was gradually overbalanced by the worsting evil of private bondage: pirates infected the coast of Shantung—the capture of whatever human beings they could lay hands upon and the selling them as chattels to the earliest bidder to be slaves became their lawless vocation. At the beginning of the Sung dynasty when Taifoo occupied the southern provinces made the bargain of human beings a calling. The close of this century over the bought, whom they hired out for rudgero so that in return they might swell their pockets with their wages. The first record of debt slaves appears also in this dynasty when the poverty-stricken in Fukien, Chekiang, and other provinces, being unable to settle their accounts with their wealthy creditors, were voluntarily or perforce, turned over to bondage—men and women alike. In the time Kaitai of Lian people in fear of the wolf of hunger frequently pawned their children into temporary slavery, but an Imperial Rescript ordered the pawned to return to their respective homes, thus nipping the practice in the bud.

Another origin was the forced enslavement of the innocent by unscrupulous officials and especially military officers; the prevalence of this was fortunately checked by an edict in the Yuan dynasty. The powerful at this period enslaved people in large numbers; as, for example, Tsoog Tsung, the great noble in Shansi, made bondage the lot of one thousand innocent persons. A criminal character was not attached to the sheltering of graying lads and lasses for the purpose of selling them as slaves until the Ming dynasty. With the coming of the Manchu dynasty ancient "public slavery" was revived in a disguised but no less effective form—banishment; since the banished separated from his native place by a number of miles varying with the seriousness of his crime, was obliged to undertake hard labour under the inspection of Government officers. Throughout the whole length of Chinese history, private slavery has been unquestioned in fact; if any, have questioned it as a moral, social, and economical evil. Having given an historical account—incomplete as it may be—of this institution, the writer invites the reader's attention to the present conditions of slavery.

The State slaves—slaves who, if female, filled the harem as inferior wives to the emperor, eunuchs who ranged from those who kept the doors of the royal household to those who stood head and shoulders above the people, ruling as governors together with the Manchurian slaves—were swept away in the same stream which swept away despotism. It remains to consider the domestic slaves, for whose manumission no campaign is yet organized, no measure taken, no law passed. Seeing that there happens to be a difference in the treatment of male and female slaves, let us treat them under separate headings and first the bond servant of the female sex.

That the number of female slaves far exceeds that of bondmen in China may be explained in two ways. First, because in this land the quality of women with man is a thing rarely learned from the West, while the conservative view has always been that the woman is more or less regarded as a curse, a misfortune, a burden. Second, it is because at the marriage of the daughter tradition requires her parent to provide a dowry so large that it can keep his "face" before his kith and kin. For these two reasons, if ever a parent whose desperate circumstances may have been either caused by famine, inundation, gambling, or smoking (which may be regarded as the father's slavery in China) would first dispose of all his daughters before giving up his son, upon whom, however, unfilled he may be, he relies to hand down his family name and to worship him after death. At present, domestic slaves are mostly bought through "brokers of human flesh" at prices varying according to health, age, and general appearance. The whole transaction ends with the signature of the authority of the acquirer and usually in a tragic scene of the departure between the dear parent (1) and the helpless girl—perhaps never to meet again.

The next scene sees her in a new home—which often proves itself a hell—where she is given a new name according to the fancy of her master. There she has got to drudge and drudge from dawn to night, from week end to week end, from year to year, until the hour of her marriage strikes to restore her freedom. The qualifications of such a slave, whose duty is first to attend upon the mistress or her daughter, are skill in hair-dressing and applying cosmetics. She is relied on as a maid-of-all-work. If she fails of any duty, she is taught how to discharge it reasonably well by the rat-tan-stick, the whip, the bamboo or slapping, pinching, etc. In extreme cases she is treated like "a beast in human shape." Her food is simple, dress mean, life miserable. The worst part of her lot is that she is "within the reach of the avarice, hatred, or lust of the master." The latter sometimes makes her his only concubine or that of his son—this only conditioned by the degree of her beauty. If not, her owner is required by law to procure her a husband at her marriageable year, when she is relieved of domestic servitude and to use a Chinese expression—sees the blue sky again. If before she has arrived at this stage, fortune should turn against her master, she may be sold by him either to another household or, worst of all, to the brothel to live a shameful life.

The lot of the male slave is even harder; for the sum for which he was bought he has to repay with labour for life, since his marriage is not endowed with the gift of liberty—and his children, nay, his children's children, continue to be the slaves of the same owner. Though the assumption by the bondman of the surname of the family, of which he is made a member, is now becoming obsolete, his condition has scarcely improved. When he is at a tender age, in a good family his duty is to wait upon the master's son in his study; but when he gets advanced into manhood or old age, his duty changes while responsibility increases. Before his master he can now use abusive language; if he does, physical punishment is ready to make him atone for it. It is a gross violation of relationship for a slave to strike his master; he, however, can be flogged or scourged or tortured or even killed—it remains with the authority of the owner, and none will intercede or dare step in to cry "Halt!" In the law courts the punishment for the commission of a crime by the bondman is, according to the penal code of the Ching dynasty, one degree severer than in the case of the free. Hence, by reason of the unevenness of penalty on the one hand and for the lack of the wherewithal to grease the palm of the squeezers of the court on the other, the slave—however maltreated—seldom, if ever, seeks for justice from the officials. Sometimes he may redeem his liberty by his labour or through the help of his friends, but nevertheless the owner has a perfect right to refuse his manumission; for the Manchu code—which, unjust though it is, is still in enforcement—does not recognize the right of the bondman to liberate himself by means of labour. Even though liberty is granted him, after he has amassed wealth in the world through industry, his master, sometimes, avaricious of his riches, may, by fraudulent means, reclaim ownership over him.

The will of the slave is always subordinate to his master's. His marriage is confined to his kind; in case he has got the consent of a free woman to be his wife, the final sanction has to be received from the master. Notwithstanding the fact that he is a recognized member of the family, he stays "outside the pale of citizenship." Yet history points out that bondsmen have risen to high stations of power—challenging the influence of the highest officials of the State and using the emperor as a puppet, and that female slaves have become queens. Wei Tsung-yueh of the Ming dynasty, and Hsien-tung, the last emperor of Chinese in whose veins runs the blood of a slave, are excellent examples.

But there is a brighter side to the picture. Mencius teaches "There are three things which are unalienable, and have no posterity, is the greatest of them." Coupled with the sage's teaching is the deep-rooted custom of ancestor worship, which prompts the people to regard the want of a son with horror. Many persons who give birth to no sons, purchase boys and adopt them to be sons. These slaves as a rule have the best lot—they are treated as sons in every respect; in fact there is no distinguishing mark between them and the free. Of course, as exceptions to the rule, the ill-lot of bondage, generous and kind masters are found under whose protection and fondness slave are well fed and clothed and housed. While admitting that the average lot of slaves is bad, "the Helot can eat a Spartan raw" loses its significance here in China.

If ever slavery will give way to "liberty, equality, and fraternity," if ever it will be swept clean from this country, we have enough to revive in our memory its existence.

As yet no big philanthropic strides have been made towards the abolition of slavery in China. The Church which recognizes no class distinction and repudiates the difference between the wrongdoer and the bond and the free, applies the same penitential discipline to slaves as to masters, and preaches against human inequality, has on one far been shaping the public opinion of our people against the evil; (this effort, we hope, will bear a rich result). Except the "Door of Hope," a rescue work in Shanghai for Chinese girls from being sold for immoral practices, and the Slave Refuge no material attempt to check its advance is made.

So far the State, too, has raised no anti-slavery crusade. But now "China is entering the great comity of nations with a demand for treatment on a footing of absolute equality, the abolition of slavery is necessary to display the equality before the law of human beings; to protect a large number of citizens hitherto almost unprotected in practice; to improve the morality of the slave owner; to raise the standard of public morals; to check kidnapping."

FLYING MACHINES FOR WAR PURPOSES.

BRITISH PROTEST TO CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

[ASIATIC NEWS AGENCY.]

PEKING, July 28th.

Sir Beilby Alston, British Minister, has sent a despatch to the Chinese Government Aviation Bureau protesting against the use of the British flying machines by Marshal Chang Tso-lin for the Mongolian expedition, because, in accordance with the stipulations of the Aeroplane loan agreement signed by the Chinese Government with the British Vickers Co. the aeroplanes are to be entirely used for commercial purposes.

According to the account of a certain high Chinese military officer who has just arrived in the capital from Mukden, Marshal Chang Tso-lin has taken away two additional big machines from the Government Aeronautical Department at Anyuan to accompany the Fengtien troops to Outer Mongolia; but in reality, the machines are still lying at the station of the Peking-Mukden Railway at Mukden. These flying machines will never go to Outer Mongolia because all the press propaganda about the so-called Chinese military expedition to Urgan has been circulated in order to divert the attention of the Russo-Mongolian rabble so as to permit the Communist troops of the Far Eastern Russian Government at China to attack Urgan for the suppression of the Russian reactionary elements there.

Now that Urgan has been captured by the Chita troops and Ungern and his entourage have run away to Manchuria, the question is: Will the Chita Government hand back the territory to China or to the so-called Mongolian revolutionary government at Urgan? The Chinese Government did not give official permission for the Russian Red forces to enter into Chinese territory for the suppression of the Russian reactionaries; but there was a secret understanding between Chita and Peking that the Chinese authorities would give facilities to the Reds who will hand back the territory to China after the suppression of the Ungern invaders. This was specially mentioned in the official despatch from M. Tchichirin, Foreign Minister of the Soviets at Moscow, to China, dated the 16th June, 1921.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

A FURTHER JOINT NOTE TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The Foreign Office in Tokyo has issued a statement containing the text of the communication to the League. The statement follows:—

"With reference to the notification of July 28th, 1920, which the Governments of Great Britain and Japan jointly made to the League of Nations on the subject of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance Agreement, the two Governments further addressed to the League the following joint notification under the date of July 7th:

"Whereas the Governments of Great Britain and Japan informed the League of Nations in their joint notification of July 28th, 1920, that they recognized the principle that if the Anglo-Japanese Alliance Agreement of July 13th, 1911, is continued after July 1921, it must be in a form which is not inconsistent with the Covenant of the League, they hereby notify the League, pending further action, that they are agreed that if any situation arises whilst the Agreement remains in force in which the procedure prescribed by the terms of the Agreement is inconsistent with the procedure prescribed by the Covenant of the League of Nations, then the procedure prescribed by the said Covenant shall be adopted and shall prevail over that prescribed by the Agreement."

A HINDERANCE TO DISARMAMENT.

The *Times* correspondent at Washington, in a cable dated July 28th, said:—As time passes the American feeling of disgust at the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty deepens. "I am able to say with absolute certainty," he writes, "that all efforts have been unwillingly to get inserted into the new treaty of alliance a clause exempting the United States from the implications of the treaty. To conceal this fact will serve no good purpose, because the continuance of Britain and Japan's association in alliance, however it may be modified, is an insuperable obstacle to Britain and America being in accord. America's policy of close and friendly co-operation presupposes that Britain will be free from such commitments as the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The Alliance will prevent any agreement regarding the limitation of armaments, and will complicate—perhaps rendering impossible—the solution of the Pacific problem."

THE HEAT IN SHANGHAI.

During the first 21 days of this month, the average maximum temperature was 83.3deg., and the average minimum temperature 76.0deg., as compared with an average maximum of 87.8deg. and an average minimum of 77.28deg. for the same period last year. The temperatures were taken in a shaded position near the Cathedral. During the first 21 days of this month there was 2.65in. of rain, as compared with 3.03in. for the corresponding period last year. The highest temperature during the first 21 days of July last year was 84.0deg. on July 5th, 6th and 12th.—N.C. Daily News.

I only wish indeed that the English would give up politics, for which they have no capacity whatever, and take to music, for which they are quite extraordinarily gifted.—Mr. Desmond Shaw.

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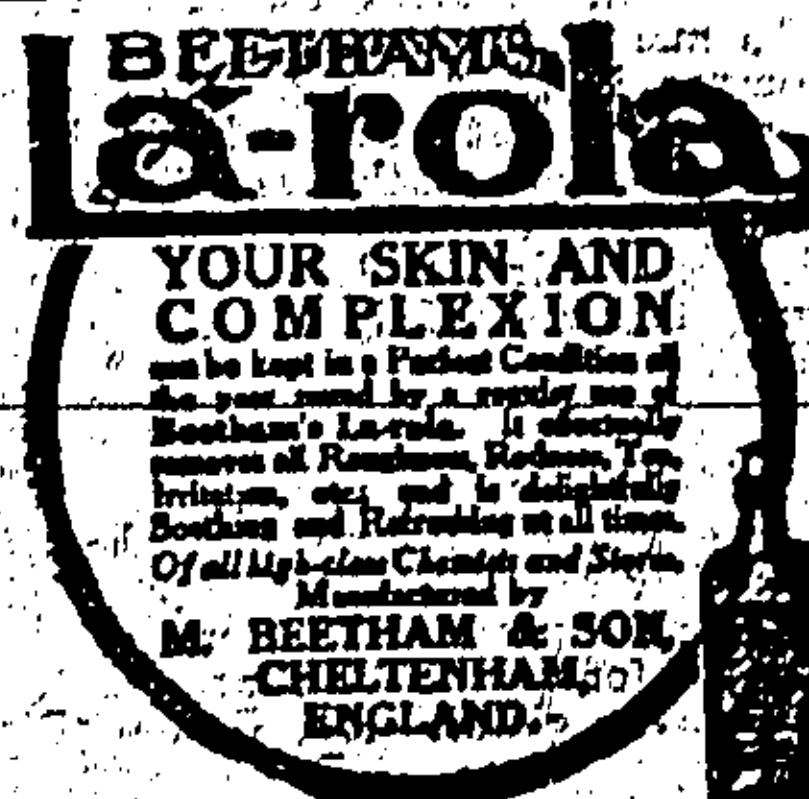
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ARMENIAN

A MILLION MASSACRED.

BERLIN, June 3rd.

At the trial of Salomon Teitlerian for the murder of Talaat Pasha, one of the principal witnesses was Professor Lepsius, the first German who had the courage fully to enlighten his fellow-countrymen as to the extermination of the Armenians. He said that the deportation of the race was decided on by the Young Turk Committee in April, 1915. Corresponding orders were issued by Talaat and Enver. One official telegram contained the words: "The object of the deportations is nothingness." Hardly 10 per cent. of the Armenian population reached their destination, the rest perished on the way of hunger, sickness, and massacre. According to the German Ambassador in Constantinople, a million Armenians were sacrificed in this way. The extermination was systematic. As soon as the concentration camps were over-filled the inmates were taken out into the desert and slaughtered. There was a deliberate intention to destroy the whole people. An army order made it punishable by death for a Turk to shelter an Armenian. Professor Lepsius said it was only through the efforts of General Liman von Sanders and Herr von der Goltz, German Consul at Aleppo, that the lives of 200,000 Armenians in the principal towns were spared. The Young Turks feared that the Armenian question would lead to the partition of the Ottoman Empire and therefore decided to destroy all who were not Turkish. Talaat, who was the strongest man on the Young Turk Committee, exerted himself to have this measure put into execution.

General Liman von Sanders' evidence aimed at excusing the Turks and exonerating the Germans. He said that the commanding generals in the Caucasus were all Turks, and that the auxiliary gendarmes who escorted the Armenian caravans were recruited during the war, and largely consisted of worthless elements. The conditions on the line of march were very bad, and many Turks in the caravans died of exhaustion. The German Government did all it could in the existing circumstances. No German officer was ever concerned in the extermination of the Armenians. In one case witness intervened very energetically, threatening to shoot the gendarmes if a single Armenian were deported.

A particularly harrowing story was told by the wife of a cigarette merchant, named Narchian. Her parents' brother, aunt, and six nephews and nieces were dragged away, and only three survived. This witness caused a profound impression by her description of the outrages on women and girls by gendarmes, the slaughter and mutilations, the piles of corpses heaped one on another, and the flinging into deep water of masses of Armenians bound together with ropes.

Similar evidence was given by the Catholic Suffragan Monsignor Krikoris Balakian, who came over specially from Manchester for the trial.

HINDENBURG STATUE. SECRET OF MUCH-NAILED WOODEN WAR IDOL.

Germany's war glories pass, one by one, each to a different fate.

You remember the "Iron Hindenburg," of course. This great wooden statue of the field-marshal was erected during the war at the end of Berlin's Avenue of Victory. The idea was to cover it with a coating of nails, and for the privilege of driving in a nail a small charge was made for war charities.

But people got tired of the business, just as they got tired of the war. The statue was never entirely covered with its coating of iron. While two artists conducted a long struggle in the courts regarding the honour of having first thought of the statue, the grim, ungainly effigy rusted and rotted.

When all Germany's Wilhelmian war idols fell, this one, most tragic of all, stood. Even the revolutionaries of November 1918 had not the heart to pull it down. Perhaps it was because, of all the men of the old régime, this man it represented kept his head, at least, in the flood of change.

But it was always an eyesore; and one night, a year ago, it was quietly removed. No one knew what had become of it. No one asked. There were no questions in Parliament. The thing remained a secret until recently. In a Berlin paper was an advertisement which read: "Iron Hindenburg. For sale, whole, or in parts, for firewood. Apply," etc.

FILMING SPIRITS.

FRENCH SCIENTISTS HOPE TO FIND A METHOD.

Can spirits be filmed? This is the problem which a group of French scientists, including M. Camille Flammarion, Mme. Curie, M. Edmond Perier, Sorbonne professors, and members of the Psychological Institute of France, have set out to solve.

The problem is almost entirely one of photo-chemistry, the truth being that no one knows precisely what a photograph contains. There are light rays which, though invisible to the naked eye, may be recorded in a photographic plate or film. Stars invisible to the eye are daily recorded by means of photography.

The spirits of the dead may be present in every photograph, for aught that we know to the contrary. The question is whether chemical or optical means can be found to make visible whatever light-reflecting surface the spirit of the dead may possess, and whether such spirits can "intensify" themselves to such a degree as for such a length of time as to enable their presence to be recorded by the cinematograph camera, or some special adaptation of it.—Daily Express.

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S.S. "TRIESTE" ... sailing End of August.

FOR SHANGHAI

S.S. "TRIESTE" ... sailing Middle of August.
Passenger's Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S.S. "UMKUZU" sailing from Colombo for South African ports about 30th July
Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to
SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS from CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SURFACE TO ALBERTA.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA & VANCOUVER via Manila, Keelung,
Shanghai & Japan portsCargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific
and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.SUWA MARU (omitting Keelung) ... Friday, 29th July, at 11 a.m.
FUSHIMI MARU (omitting Manila) ... Tuesday, 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU ... Friday, 9th Sept., at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU (omitting Manila) ... Tuesday, 4th Oct., at 11 a.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez
Port Said and Marseilles.YOKOHAMA MARU ... Thursday, 4th Aug., at 11 a.m.
KLEIST ... Friday, 14th Aug., at 11 a.m.
MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 19th Aug., at 11 a.m.
SADO MARU ... Friday, 2nd Sept., at 11 a.m.HAMBURG, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ROTTERDAM
TOTTORI MARU ... Latter half of August.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 18th Aug., at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Sept., at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 18th Oct., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via PANAMA.

LYONS MARU ... Thursday, 18th Aug.
TAKAKA MARU ... Thursday, 25th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via CAPS.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Friday, 16th September

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

HAKATA MARU ... Monday, 8th Aug.

MORIOKA MARU ... Monday, 22nd Aug.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

HAKODATE MARU ... Saturday, 6th Aug.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Friday, 18th Aug., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

NAGATO MARU ... Friday, 29th July.

NAGANO MARU ... Wednesday, 3rd Aug.

KITANO MARU ... Thursday, 4th Aug., at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293 K. KAMEI, Manager

GERMAN ZEAL FOR WORK.

MEN'S OBJECTION TO 8-HOURS
DAY.

BERLIN, June 1st.

A report by the Factory Inspectorate of Wurttemberg states that serious opposition to the compulsory eight-hours day in Germany comes from the working men themselves.

The eight-hours day has been everywhere introduced and is in general accepted by employers with the exception of heads of small concerns in the country and small towns, and in industries which use perishable raw materials. As regards this there is widespread opposition among the workers, owing to their desire to earn as much as possible. The workers not only demand longer hours, but even enforce them, and they persist in ignoring the advantages supposed to be gained for health from the reduced working time. The workmen have repeatedly declared that they deny the State's right to fix their working hours.

When the factory inspectors open inquiries into alleged cases of working longer than eight hours the workmen involved themselves protest and declare that the inspectors are acting on the denunciation of outside workmen who are actuated by jealousy. From some undertakings the Factory Inspectorate has received petitions signed by every single workman protesting against the application of the eight-hours law.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

RUBBER SHARE MARKET.

"LIKE OLD TIMES."

A report by Messrs. Baker, Fearon & Co., share brokers of Kuala Lumpur, dated July 15th, says:

The week closes, quite like old times, with a burst of activity in rubber shares. The price of the commodity has been steadily rising during the week, while enquiries for shares have been coming in, in increasing numbers. There would appear to have been a reaction in Singapore at noon to-day, which is inevitable in any more or less sudden rise. Whether or not the cause of the week's demand is genuine nervousness, on the part of the American buyers at the extent to which agreement was reached by the Malayan and Dutch representatives of the industry, remains to be seen. But it is, at all events, a fact, in the meantime, that the tables are turned and chief interests centre on the rubber section, as it is realised that at almost any profitable price for rubber there are numbers of shares now obtainable at give-away prices. In this connection it is to be hoped that Banks will not look for opportunities to force sales and flood the market, as the share market naturally benefits by nursing in the same way as the commodity market.

There has been considerable business in rubber shares and further enquiries are good. The actual price of the article in Singapore, after going well above, seems to have receded to about 30 cents.

Brokers have changed hands round 30 cents and are wanted further at anything under, sellers asking 35 cents. Allenbury offers at 37 cents. Amalgamated Malays are wanted at 1.17, Ayer Moleks at 35 cents and Bassett's are better and can be placed at 55 cents, sellers however being difficult to find. Bukit Katils, after dealings below, have buyers at 50 cents. Craigieles are enquired for at 52 cents. Glenaleys have been enquired for up to 1.30, without attracting sellers. A few Haytors offer at slightly under par, as also a parcel of Kamagans, for which bids are invited. Katoyang Bahrus, on their excellent report, are enquired for in fair numbers but sellers have not met buyer's bids. Kedahs, after dealings at 2.00, are wanted at 2.10. Lunas at 8.00 and Malaka Pindas at 1.15. Small sellers of the latter asking 1.25. Kuala Sidims were taken round 1.40 while buyer's predominance at that figure. A fair sized parcel of Nellmays offer at quotations Nyalas have buyers at 4.00 sellers 4.75. Mentakabs have seen business at quotations and are enquired for further. Trafalgars are enquired for at 75 cents, and Scudals at 3.25. Sungai Tukangs changed hands round 25 cents but close with buyers bidding 30, and sellers asking 40 cents. Tapans, after dealings round par close with buyers over. Teluk Ansons are wanted at 5.75 with no sellers under 6.50. Temerloh have buyers at 60 cents, with sellers slightly above and United Malacca are wanted at 75 cents. Utan Simpans have seen business round par, and can be placed further, sellers asking slightly above this. There is quite a fair sized parcel of Seppang Valleys on offer, delivery on arrival, for which offers are wanted. This is the first time for years that any of these shares have been on the market, and a glance at the statistics of the Company will explain why.

A Penang Rubber report says:—Allenbury have come to business at 20c. Amalgamated Malay at \$1.20, Malaka Pinda at \$1.15, Nyalas at \$4.25 and Ulu Benut at 15c, all of which have further buyers while there are enquiries for Ayer Hitam, Olive, Craigieles, Katoyang Bahrus, Kedah, Kuala Sidim, Kundong Pajam, Parit Perak, Scudal and United Malacca round about quotations.

RUBBER SCHEMES.

The Straits Times propounds a scheme, and says:—The suggestions made may be summarised as follows:—

- (1)—Government is asked to control production and guarantee interest on Rubber Security Bonds.
- (2)—Help is to be given to estates which have exhausted their capital. The amount of such help will be the difference between cost of production on an Emergency Costa Scale and the revenue derived from sale of produce.
- (3)—Rubber Security Bonds will be secured as a first-charge on the whole planted area in bearing. They will take precedence of mortgages and debentures.
- (4)—The claims of mortgages and debenture holders are recognised to this extent.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ERUPTIONS ON LIMBS TWO YEARS

Could Not Rest For Pain and Agony: Cuticura Heals.

"I was bad with eruptions on my limbs for two years. The eruptions were as large as a half crown and very deep. I could not rest for pain and agony, and I could not get a bit of sleep at night. I was treated but it did not do any good. A friend told me of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I used them. When I had used two tins of Cuticura Ointment with the Cuticura Soap I was completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. J. Spencer, 1, Magdala Rd., Isleworth, Middlesex, Eng., May 20, 1920.

You may rely on Cuticura Soap and Ointment for cure for your skin.

Sole in Ceylon, Singapore, and Malaya, Messrs. J. B. Gold, 11, Market Street, Singapore.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere.

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INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

MANILA	"YUNNANG"	Sat.	30th July	Noon.
BANGKOK	"CHUNSHANG"	Sun.	31st July	Noon.
TIENTSIN via WEIHAIWEI	"CHIPSING"	Sun.	31st July	Noon.
HAIPHONG via RUIHOW	"TAKSANG"	Tues.	2nd Aug.	8 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"FOOSHING"	Tues.	2nd Aug.	10 a.m.
KOBE via SHANGHAI & MOI	"YATSHING"	Tues.	2nd Aug.	3 p.m.
TRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Tues.	2nd Aug.	3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN via SWATOW	"CHOYRANG"	Wed.	3rd Aug.	Noon.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Thurs.	3rd Aug.	Noon.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when inducement offers.

BURNING LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000-ton steamers, a.s. "HINSANG" and a.s. "YANKIS" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading from Katak, Jessellon, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Dag.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "KUMSANG" will be despatched on or about Tuesday, 2nd Aug., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET-
TENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
M.V. "GLENADE"	31st July
M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	31st Aug.
M.V. "GLENARA"	4th Sept.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENAMORY"	31st Aug.	GLASGOW, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
M.V. "GLENADE"	1st Sept.	GLASGOW, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	25th Sept.	GLASGOW & ROTTERDAM.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

The Glen Line, Ltd. AGENTS.

Tel. No. 31 sub. 5 or 23 and 2694.

Cable Address

Kawakisa, Kobe.

Bentley's A.R.C. 5th Ed.

and Scott's Codes.

Telephone: Sansenmy

3844, 3833.

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP . . . Y20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWAKAMI

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA

Managing Director: Mr. MARUYA ANE

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's Management:—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.
Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.
(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

No. 23, Bond, Kobe.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA
(THE YAMASHITA S.S. Co. Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.

Sailing from Hongkong.

FOR HAIPHONG via Pakhoi:

S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 4th Aug.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy:

S.S. "ROZU MARU" ... on or about 4th Aug.

For further particulars, please apply to—

M. KOBAYASHI,

Agents,

Top Floor, King's Building,

Tel. No. 140.

Branch Office,
No. 27, Bonham Street, West,
Tel. No. 155.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

July 29th.
Malay Maru, Japanese str., 4,536 tons, Capt. Y. Saitow, from Moji, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.
 July 29th.
Agamemnon, British str., 4,461 tons, Capt. J. L. Spratt, from New York, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Agamemnon, American str., 5,942 tons, Capt. J. C. Thettrup, from Tientsin, in ballast.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
Lorestan, British str., 1,400 tons, Capt. J. A. Tyner, from Saigon, with rice.—H. M. R. Nomaze.
Shima Maru, Japanese str., 1,153 tons, Capt. Fankura, from Canton, in ballast.—Suzuki & Co.
Nosha Maru, Japanese str., 1,005 tons, Capt. K. Fukue, from Canton, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.
Takany, British str., 977 tons, Capt. E. Tapsell, from Hoihow, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.
Yingchow, British str., 1,218 tons, Capt. Byers, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

CLEARANCES

July 29th.
Agamemnon, for Singapore.
Batavia Maru, for Takao.
Chipping, for Canton.
Genzan Maru, No. 2, for Macao.
Hakone, for Amoy.
Malay Maru, for Singapore.
Nagato Maru, for Kobe.
Saga Maru, for Canton.
Shima Maru, for Hongkong.
Sosha Maru, for Swatow.
Tai Maru, for Canton.
Toro Maru, for Kobe.

STEAMERS' MOVEMENT

The s.s. *Atrous* (Blue Funnel line) left Singapore on July 29th for Hongkong, and is due here on August 3rd.

VESSELS EXPECTED

Atrous (Blue Funnel), due August 7th.
Bolton Castle (Doddwell Castle Line), due about July 29th.
Elpenor (Blue Funnel), due August 31st.
Empress of Russia, due August 11th.
Eumaeus (Blue Funnel), due August 29th.
Glaucus (Blue Funnel), due August 14th.
Inaba Maru (N.Y.K.), due August 15th.
Kamo Maru (N.Y.K.), due August 31st.
Kashmir (P. & O.), due July 31st, about 6 a.m.
Kerman (Blue Funnel line), due August 1st.
Kitano Maru (N.Y.K.), due August 3rd.
Monteagle, due August 15th.
Nagano Maru (N.Y.K.), due August 2nd.
Ningchow (Blue Funnel), due August 16th.
Proteridius (Blue Funnel line), due August 14th.
Silver State (Admiral line), due July 31st.
Taiyo Maru (T.K.K.), due August 4th.
Yokohama Maru (N.Y.K.), from Japan, due August 3rd.

SELANGOR'S PORT

MAMMOTH SHIP AT THE WHARF

The *Malayan Leader* says:—
 A rather important episode in the history of Port Swettenham occurred recently by the arrival of the largest ship that has visited the Port. A visitor from there informed one of our representatives that this was a vessel of the new American "State" line of about 18,000 tons. The ship came alongside the pier, a fact of some significance as its draught is reported to be 34 feet whilst that of H.M.S. *Malaya* was 32 and the latter did not venture near the wharves. The ship visited the Port Klang in order to discharge a huge dredge for the Yukon Mining Company together with considerable other machinery—which goes to prove that the full in the activities of the large American mining concern in our midst is now at an end and that they are again putting full steam ahead.

BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANGTUNG

WATERLEVELS IN ENGLISH FEET AT 10 A.M.

Place of Observation	Highest W.L. ever recorded	Lowest W.L. ever recorded	W.L. on July 29th 1921	W.L. on July 30th 1921
Wachow W. River	+79.50	-2.43	14.50	—
Kongmoon W. River	+14.70	-0.80	4.20	4.20
Likongphow N. River	+57.00	—	5.50	5.30
Banshui N. River	+27.25	-5.00	3.60	2.90
Shaklung E. River	+15.15	-0.98	2.60	2.10

+ 14.00 feet on July 26th.
 G. W. OLIVECORN,
 Engineer-in-Chief.

CHURCH SERVICES

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—414
 July, 1921, 10th Sunday after Trinity.
 Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.), Matins (11 a.m.). Responses, Ferial; Venite, 27th Day; Psalms, 30, 33; Te Deum, Lurie, Beethoven, Gavett (27th morning); Benedictus, Haverall (7th evening); Anthem, Sing Praises unto The Lord; Gounod; Hymns, 242, N.B.—Psalms 50, verses 1, 7, 14, 19, 22 in unison; Psalm 51, verses 1, 2, 7, 8 in unison; Holy Communion (12 noon). Evening-song (6 p.m.). Responses, Ferial; Psalms, 31, 34; Magnificat, Hopkins (4th evening); Nunc Dimittis, Barnby; Hymns, 210, 158, 12, N.B.—Psalms 51, verses 1, 3, 14, 18 in unison; Psalm 54, verses 1, 4, 7 in unison. [114]

Union Church, (Kennedy Road).—
 Sunday Services, July 31st.
 Morning Service at 11 a.m., Hymns, 377, 340, 221, 626.
 Evening Service at 6 p.m., Hymns, 10, 191, 131, 352.
 Preacher, Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie. [115]

Church of England Military Services.—
 Sunday, July 31st, 1921.
 9.45 a.m. Holy Communion, Chaplain's Room.
 11 a.m. Parade Service, Mt. Austin Barracks.
 5.45 p.m. Evening Service, Hospital, Bowen Road.
 8.45 p.m. Evening Service, Chaplain's Room. [192]

First Church of Christ Scientist, MacDonnell Road. Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 5.45 p.m. [193]

WEATHER REPORT

July 29th, at 11.55.—Pressure has increased slightly to moderately at all reporting stations. A depression is still shown between Shanghai and Weihaiwei.

The depression between Haiphong and Tourane is filling up.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.11 inch. Total since January 1st, 63.95 inches against an average of 50.65 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST.
 Hongkong to Gap Rock S.E. winds, moderate; fair.
 Formosa Channel The same as No. 1.
 South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamook No. 1.
 South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan No. 1.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

STEAMERS FOR STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Batavia, Persian Gulf, Continental, American, and South African Ports.

The Steamship "DUNERA," Captain Walker, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port on or about SATURDAY, the 30th, August, 1921, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Bulk and Valuables and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Passengers will be received at this Office until 2 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars apply to—
 MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, [1191]
 Hongkong, July 14th, 1921.



PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

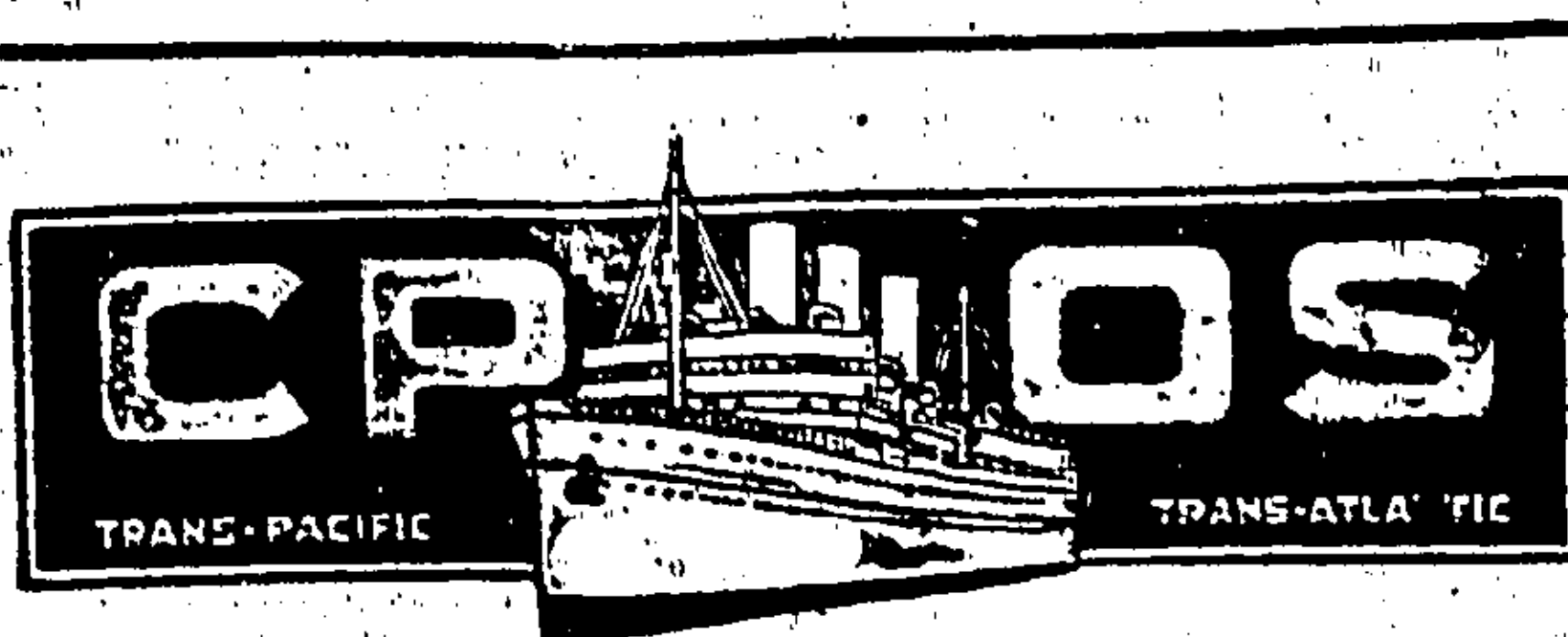
Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers



For BOSTON and/or NEW YORK

S.S. "CELTIC PRINCE" ... 20th Aug. (via Suez).
 S.S. "TUSCAN PRINCE" ... 15th Sept. (via Suez).

For Freight and full particulars apply to—
 FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED,
 Telephone 1165.
 "Telegrams 'Furprince'."



HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji), Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.

Pacific Steamer	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver	Atlantic Steamer	From Canada	Liverpool
F. Russia	Aug. 18	Sept. 5	E. Britain	Sept. 10	Sept. 16
Monteagle	Aug. 23	Sept. 10	McLita	Sept. 23	Oct. 1
E. Asia	Sept. 15	Oct. 3	E. France	Oct. 15	Oct. 25
E. Japan	Sept. 20	Oct. 11	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
E. Russia	Oct. 13	Oct. 31	Victorian	Nov. 11	Nov. 20
Monteagle	Oct. 26	Nov. 13	E. Britain	Nov. 26	Dec. 4

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp & Havre.
 Allotment of accommodation on these steamers is held in Hongkong. Through reservations made and tickets issued here. Early reservation necessary.

Three Transcontinental Trains Daily.
 Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Drawing Rooms.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.
 Hongkong Office. Telephone 753. Cable Address GACANPAC. [48]

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Freight and Passenger.

For SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU; and for BALTIMORE via LOS ANGELES, MANZANILLO, SAN JOSE, LA LIBERTAD, CORINTH, PALCOA, CRISTOBAL, KINGSTON & HAVANA. AMERICAN STEAMERS.

"ECUADOR" ... sailing Aug. 10th, 1921.
 Apply to

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Hotel Mansions, Hongkong.
 Cable Address "SOLANO"

Telephone No 141

[929]

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MANAGING AGENTS, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.

For SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS and HONOLULU AMERICAN STEAMERS

"EMPIRE STATE" ... Noon, Aug. 31st.

SHANGHAI-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight Only

For HAIPHONG

S.S. "CADDOPPEAK" ... Sailing July 31st

MANILA-EAST-INDIA SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.

SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.

Monthly Sailings.

ROUND THE WORLD SERVICE

Freight Only, Monthly Sailing

San Francisco to Yokohama, Kobe, Dairen, Tientsin, Shanghai, Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta, Colombo, Bombay, Alexandria, Bizerta, Marseilles, Barcelona, the co. Baltimore, Norfolk, Cristobal, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—
 PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
 Telephone 141. Cable Address "SOLANO." Hotel Mansions, Hongkong.



AN UNSUBPASSE HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE

HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu

S.S. "NILE" S.S. "CHINA" S.S. "NANKING"
 Aug. 5th Aug. 9th Sept. 18th

HONGKONG to SINGAPORE

S.S. "NANKING" S.S. "NILE" S.S. "CHINA"
 Aug. 31st Oct. 4th Oct. 15th

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada also
 Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports

PACIFIC BUILDING, 100 HONG KONG STREET.
 TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT. TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT.
 No. 1934 No. 2161.

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU

THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
PERSIA MARU	9,000	Aug. 2nd, at 10.30 a.m.
TAIYO MARU	32,000	Aug. 15th
SIBERIA MARU	30,000	Aug. 27th
TENYO MARU	33,000	Sept. 9th
KOREA MARU	30,000	Sept. 29th

* Omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, OALLAO, MOLLENDU, ARICA & IQUIQUE

THROUGH BY TRANS-AMERICAN ROUTE TO EVERTS ARIZ.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
CHINYO MARU	18,500	Aug. 18th
ANYO MARU	—	Sept. 25th

For full information regarding passengers freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager,
 King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375

Agents at Canton:
 Messrs. T. H. GRIFFITH, LTD.

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STRUTHERS & DIXON, Inc.

GREEN STAR LINE.

Operating Far Eastern services for account of the UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

To SINGAPORE

"West Henshaw" ... 2nd Aug.
 To VANCOUVER & SEATTLE (via MANILA)
 "West Isen" ... 29th Aug.
 To LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO (via SHANGHAI)

JAPAN & HONOLULU

"West Jena" ... 30th Aug.
 * Also cargo accepted for Transshipment at San Francisco and for Seattle for weekly sailings to
 NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. & Canadian Overland Common Points.
 HONGKONG OFFICE—1st floor, Powell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Road. Tel. 3006. [451]

WATERHOUSE LINE.

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

Between

SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER

and China, Japan and Philippine Island Ports.

Further sailings to be announced later. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada.

For rates and full particulars apply to—

FRANK WATERHOUSE & COMPANY,

4th Floor, Princes' Buildings Telephone 1062.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA).

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN CLOON"

will be despatched to

SINGAPORE & BELAWAN-DELI, Direct.

28th July

giving connection with the "Meichlor Treub" sailing for Batavia the 5th of August.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers.

Single and double cabins.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN,

Telephone No. 1574.

Agents.

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NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

FOR JAVA.

Ports of call:—Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Macassar and Balikpapan.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" ... sailing on or about 21st Aug.

FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call:—Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

S.S. "BORNEO MARU" ... sailing on or about 9th Aug.

For further particulars please apply to:—

K. SUZUKI, Manager,
 No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

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AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BRERA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH & CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents."ELLERMAN" LINE.
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

JAPAN* CHINA & STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.
LONDON, GLASGOW, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

* "KASAMA" ... 12th Aug.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Reiss & Co. CANTON

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"HELENUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 6th Aug.

"ATREUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 22nd Aug.

"CITY OF CANTON" ... via Suez Canal ... 8th Sept.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.For freight and particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO. CANTON.C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamers	On	To	Sail
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 30th July	4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 30th July	4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI & NEWCHANG	"FANSU"	On 31st July	10 A.M.	
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"LIANGCHOW"	On 31st July	10 A.M.	
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 1st Aug.	4 P.M.	
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"CHENGTO"	On 2nd Aug.	10 A.M.	
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 2nd Aug.	Noon.	
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HPHONG	"KAIKONG"	On 2nd Aug.	9 A.M.	
WENHAI, CHEROO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 2nd Aug.	4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"BOOCHOW"	On 4th Aug.	Noon.	
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SUIYANG"	On 6th Aug.	4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI & NEWCHANG	"IOHANG"	On 8th Aug.	4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"SECHUEN"	On 8th Aug.	Noon.	

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wootung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIOHONG"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY	Aug. 2nd	at 1 P.M.
"HAILOONG"	Capt. W. Cooper	FRIDAY	Aug. 5th	at 2 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. W. C. Pasmore	TUESDAY	Aug. 9th	at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO
General Managers.P. & O. - British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SYRIA"	7,000	30th July, 5 P.M.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	9,000	6th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DUNERA"	5,400	20th Aug.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"MANILA"	7,200	28th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	9,000	2nd Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHYBER"	9,000	18th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SOUDAN"	6,700	14th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SABIRIA"	6,800	28th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARMALA"	8,000	11th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"GREGORY APCAR" 4,700 2nd Aug. Calcutta via S'pore, Pang & R'goon

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	22nd Aug.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"EASTERN"	4,000	19th Sept.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"JAPAN"	6,000	30th July, 8 A.M.	Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	9,000	1st Aug. 9 A.M.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yama.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,100	2nd Aug.	Yokohama direct.
"DUNERA"	5,400	8th Aug.	Shanghai only.
"ARRATON APCAR"	4,500	10th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by R.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Measuring more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HIMAYAMA MARU" ... Sunday, 14th Aug.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.

"PANAMA MARU" ... Thursday, 25th Aug.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

"SAIGON MARU" ... Thursday, 11th Aug.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service

"BUSHO MARU" ... Thursday, 1st Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service, taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—

Via Shanghai and Laidre—Regular fortnightly passenger service touching at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"MANILA MARU" ... Tuesday, 2nd Aug.

"AFRICA MARU" (Omit Dairen) ... Tuesday, 23rd Aug.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"HAYE MARU" ... Sunday, 14th Aug.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

"SHUNKO MARU" ... Saturday, 30th July

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.R.K. wharf near the Harbour Office

"AMAKURA MARU" ... Sunday, 31st July.

"KALIO MARU" ... Sunday, 7th Aug.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY

"ROSHU MARU" ... Saturday, 30th July

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

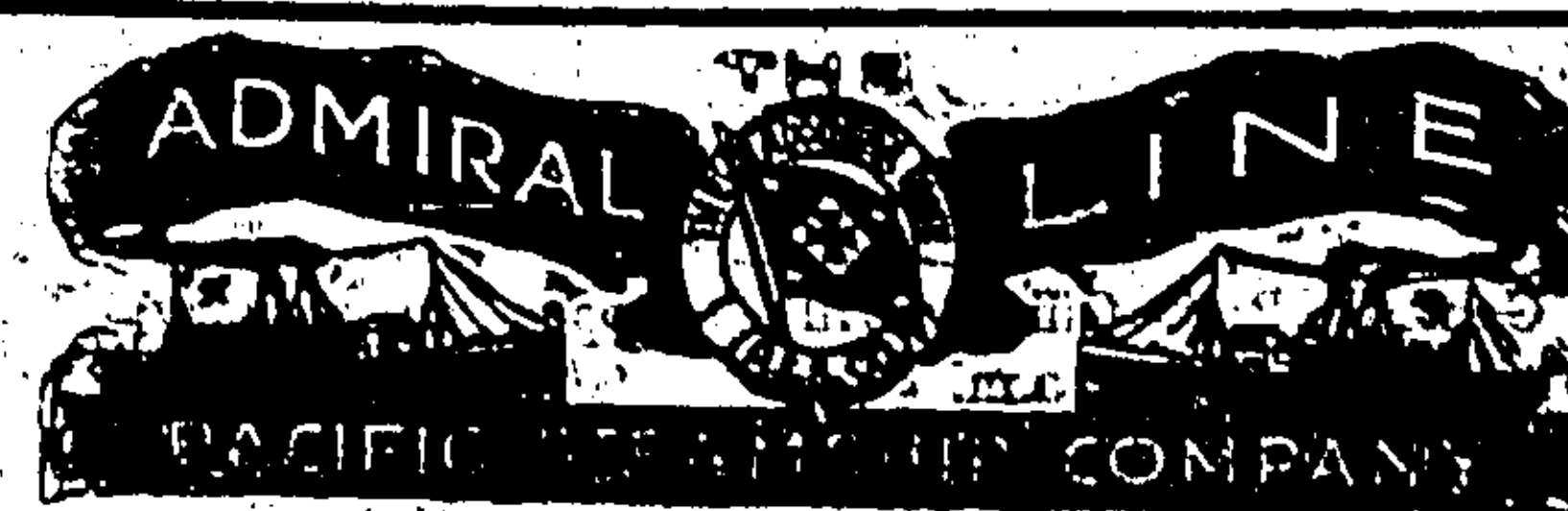
HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Steamer ... Arr. Hongkong from Australia ... Lv. Hongkong for Australia

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.



PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE

For VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE
(Calling Shanghai & Japan Ports)
From Hongkong ... Arrive Seattle

S.S.	For	Arrive
"SILVER STATE"	MANILA	Aug. 2nd
"SILVER STATE"	MANILA	Aug. 15th
"KEYSTONE STATE"	MANILA	Sept. 2nd
"WENATCHEE"	MANILA	Oct. 2nd
"CITY OF SPOKANE"	MANILA	Oct. 20th

PASSENGER & FREIGHT

For TRIESTE & HAMBURG
S.S. "CHINA SEAS" ... Aug. 25th

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

S.S. "ABERCOSS" ... Sept. 6th
(Calling at Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama & Portland)
S.S. "MONTAGUT" ... Aug. 7th
Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Carriers points.
Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions. [71]

THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

TO

SAIGON-SINGAPORE-BATAVIA

and other JAVA PORTS.

PASSENGERS & FREIGHT.

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

S.S. "GLYMONT" ... Sailing Sept. 2nd.

S.S. "CADARETTA" ... Sailing Sept. 15th.

FREIGHT ONLY.

FOR SAIGON-SINGAPORE-JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "LAKE ONAWA" ... Sailing Aug. 3rd.

S.S. "LAKE FARRAR" ... Sailing Aug. 17th.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

5th Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS, TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478. PASSENGER OFFICE, QUEEN'S BUILDING, 3, ICE HOUSE ST.

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SERVICE TO UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "BELLFLOWER" ... to NEW YORK ... Aug. 15th

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP
LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

TELEPHONE AGENTS 5th Floor.

2477 & 2478. HOTEL MANSIONS.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMER'S DEPARTURE SAILING DATE

SHANGHAI (Freight only) ... "COMMANDANT MAGES" ... end Aug.

YOKOHAMA ... "PORTHOIS" ... On or about 15th Aug.

MARSEILLES via ... "PORTHOIS" ... On or about 16th Aug.

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ... "CORDILLERE" ... During 2nd part of Sept.

DJBOUTI, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSER, Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"VICTORIA" ... Aug. 20th.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

Y. CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.

Agents, 115, Cross Street, Singapore.

Tel. 3307.

